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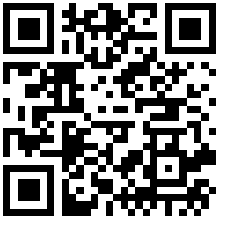

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PREFACE.

IT is hoped that this little account of the doings of the 24th (Tank Corps) Officer Cadet Battalion may remind us all in the future of the very pleasant, if strenuous, times we had together. No work could have been more congenial, and such success as the Battalion achieved was entirely due to the unselfishness, the spirit of camaraderie, and the *esprit de corps* so noticeable in all the Instructors, Officers, N.C.O.'s, Q.M.A.A.C.'s and Details, as well as in the Cadets themselves.

In truth it would be no exaggeration to say we were one happy family, and if I may add a personal touch to this preface I should like to thank everyone connected with the Battalion for their unswerving loyalty and magnificent support.

R. A. C. L. LEGGETT, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
Commanding No. 24 (Tank Corps) Officer Cadet Battn.

3rd April, 1919.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN response to several requests for a brief outline of the History of this Battalion, the following notes have been compiled from the Records in possession of the Unit. Every effort has been made to render the figures given as accurately as possible by searching through files, but owing to frequent changes of Staff and the hurried handing over consequent on urgent calls to other "Fronts," it is possible that small errors may have crept in; for this the Authors must offer that excuse so often heard during the last few years—"War conditions." An attempt was made to include in this History a list of all Cadets who had gained decorations since being commissioned, but owing to the fact that they have been scattered over nearly every branch of the Service, it was found impossible to compile anything like a complete record, and the idea was therefore abandoned.

HAZELEY DOWN CAMP,
WINCHESTER, 1919.

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A Brief History of No. 24 (Tank Corps) Officer Cadet Battalion.

I.

Formation, Establishments, Changes of Designation, Officers, etc.

Extract from A.C.I. 2228, *dated 28th November*, 1916.

"Authority has been given for the Formation of No. 2 Machine Gun Corps, Officer Cadet Battalion, consisting of a Headquarters and Four Companies, each of 150 Cadets, and this was raised on the 11th November, 1916."

This A.C.I. gives the date of Formation as 11th November, but it was not until the 24th–25th of that month that the majority of the Officers and N.C.O. Instructors began to arrive and occupy the very comfortable quarters found for them in the Guards' Huts at Pirbright Camp, in Surrey. The Cadets arrived on the 1st December.

A very strenuous time was spent by the Officers and Staff between the time of their arrival and the arrival of the Cadets in transforming the entirely empty lines of huts into Orderly Rooms, Stores, Living Rooms, etc., etc., and it is well to place on record here the appreciation of the extremely useful assistance received from the Officers and Staff of No. 1 Machine Gun Corps O.C.B. (later known as No. 23 O.C.B.), who had then been in existence for some time.

The purpose of the Battalion was set forth in A.C.I. 680 of 1917—"and for the Training of Candidates for Temporary Commissions in the Machine Gun Corps," and this A.C.I. also laid down the Authorised Establishment of the Unit (see Appendix II).

The names of the original Officers of the Battalion will be found in Appendix I, marked with an asterisk.

The names of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers who have been attached to the Battalion will be found in Appendix III.

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The first change in the designation of the Battalion occurred in September, 1917, under A.C.I. 1417, when it became known as No. 24 Officer Cadet Battalion, and in April, 1918, it took the name by which it has since been officially known, under A.C.I. 376 of that year.

The first batch of Cadets to be Commissioned were passed out on the 31st January, 1917, and since that time up to the signing of the Armistice the numbers passed out to Commission were roughly as follows:—

To Tank Corps	1600
To Infantry	*300
To M.G.C.	*25

* Most of whom were afterwards transferred to the Tank Corps.

In the earlier days it was unfortunately often a case of many being sent and few being chosen, and thus originated that dread disease peculiar to Cadets known as R.T.U., no remedy for which has yet been found by Regimental Medical Officers.

The Battalion has been extremely fortunate in location, and has had but one move—from Pirbright to Hazeley Down Camp, Winchester, which was completed on the 8th January, 1918. This involved a considerable amount of work by the Instructors in finding fresh training areas and changing and remodelling tactical schemes. Soon, however, the battle of Owslebury and other battles in the Meon—Bitterne campaign were substituted for the many bloodthirsty fights on the ever-famous Tunnel Hill, and all was well again. On the "domestic" side, however, the change was much more felt. In another section will be found an account of the highly successful efforts to make the Barrack Rooms "more home-like."

II.

ORGANISATION.

THE Battalion was organised on the lines of an ordinary Infantry Battalion, with Battalion Headquarters, four Training Companies of Cadets, and a Details Company, consisting of the Sergeant-Instructors, and the attached men who were employed as orderlies, batmen, etc.

The Battalion came directly under the War Office. The Commanding Officer was directly responsible to the War Office for the recommendation of Cadets for Commission.

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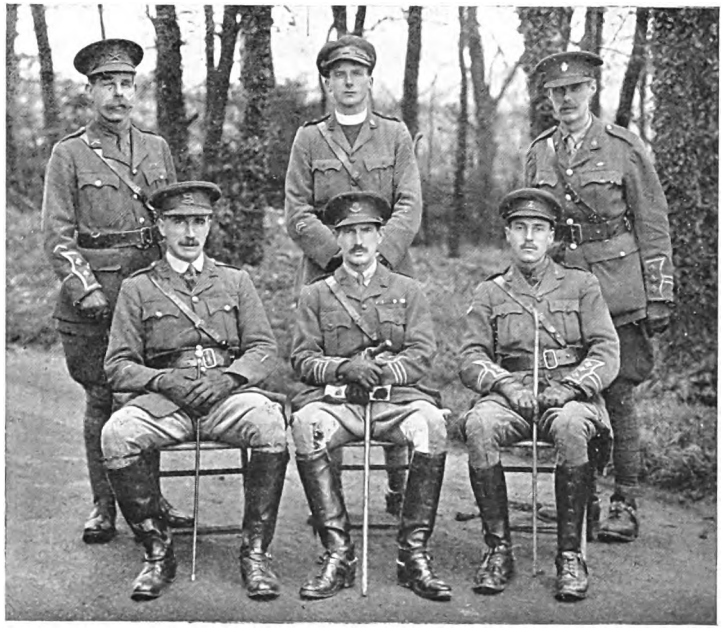
Headquarter Staff.



Lieut. and Qmr. H. Brown, Rev. G. Warde, C.F., Capt. H. P. Bouverie (P.R.I.)
Major R. P. Shea (C.I.), Lt.-Col. R. A. C. L. Leggett, D.S.O., Capt. K. D. Taylor (Adj.)

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Headquarters differed from those of an ordinary Infantry Battalion in the following respects:—

The Second in Command acted as Chief Instructor, and was responsible to the Commanding Officer for the preparation of the Weekly Syllabus of Work for each Company, the organisation of classes, and the allotment of Instructors in the special subjects.

He was also responsible for the organisation of the Cadets' Sports and Games.

The Messing Officer, who also acted as P.R.I., was responsible for the Messing of the Cadets and for all matters affecting their general comfort. It was also his duty to advise the Commanding Officer as to the best method of dealing with the special grant from the War Office for extra messing of Cadets.

The Training Companies were divided into four Training Platoons.

The Company Commander acted as Chief Instructor for his Company, in addition to the usual duties of a Company Commander as regards discipline and administration.

He was assisted by a Company Second in Command and four assistant Instructors, each of whom was in command of a Platoon.

The latter were responsible for the entire training and welfare of their Platoons, in accordance with the War Office syllabus laid down for Officer Cadet Battalions, and the special syllabus arranged for the Tank Corps Cadets for watching carefully the capabilities and progress of each Cadet in their command, and reporting to the Company Commander as to their general suitability for commissioned rank.

In addition Battalion Specialist Officers were selected either from the Platoon Commanders or specially appointed for the following subjects:—Topography, Rifle and Revolver Training, Hotchkiss and Lewis Guns, Signalling, Internal Combustion Engine, Gas, Bombing, Physical Training, and Bayonet Training.

Some of the classes in these subjects which had to be adapted to the special needs of the Tank Corps were conducted by the specialist officers concerned, particularly Topography, but the Platoon Commander was expected to be present to assist them.

In the ordinary military subjects the Specialist Officer performed his duties in addition to those of a Platoon Commander. He assisted the Platoon Commanders in his special subject, and was responsible for the system and

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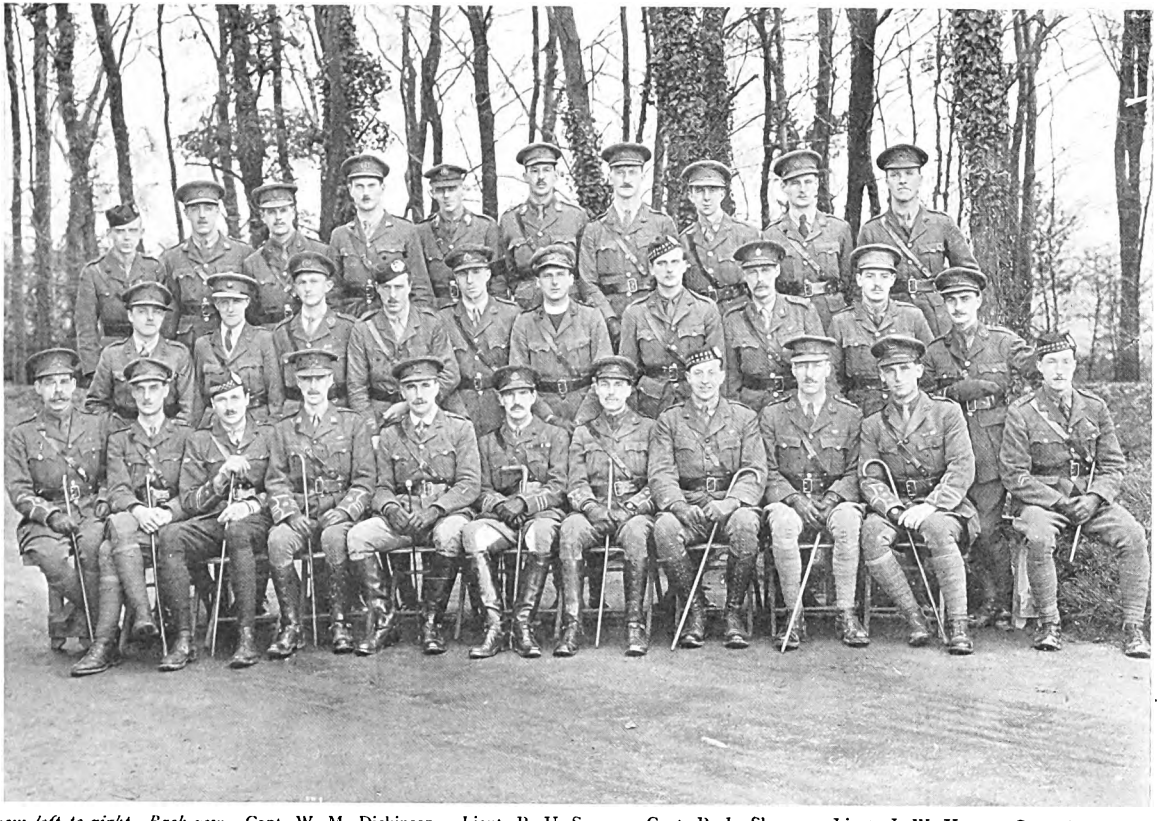

From left to right--Back row.—Capt. W. M. Dickinson, Lieut. R. U. Sayce, Capt. R. L. Sharpe, Lieut. J. W. Hunt, Capt. G. W. Capes, Capt. A. C. S. Palin, Capt. G. B. Sleigh, Capt. A. V. Crossman, Capt. A. Campbell, Major M. G. Arnett.

Middle row.- Capt. P. W. Leigh-Pemberton, Lieut. R. H. Denham, Capt. H. C. Osborne, M.C., Capt. H. M. Smith, Lieut. V. B. Cleaver, Rev. G. Warde, C.F., Lieut. C. J. D. Church, Capt. H. P. Bouverie, Major D. F. S. Vowler, Lieut. W. P. Heany.

Front row.—Lieut. and Quarter-Master H. Brown, Capt. C. G. Whitefield, Major G. L. Thompson, Major J. Q. Henriques, Major R. P. Shea, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. C. L. Leggett, D.S.O., Capt. and Adjutant K. D. Taylor, Major D. A. Campbell, Capt. E. A. Heape, Capt. D. W. Sutherland, D.C.M., Capt. C. K. Thursby-Pelham, M.C.

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standard of training, the supervision of the N.C.O. Instructors, and the maintenance and upkeep of the special training stores.

The Non-Commissioned Officers were employed solely as instructors and for administrative purposes. So far as discipline was concerned, they were responsible for reporting irregularities to the Company Commander, but the Cadets themselves were responsible for their own discipline.

The system employed is explained later.

III.

TRAINING.

THE training of the Cadets in the Battalion, as in all other Cadet Battalions, included not only training in military subjects, but also instilling into the future officers of the Tank Corps the habits of mind, and the spirit of an officer of the British Army.

In military subjects, every effort was made to teach through the eye, so that Cadets could visualise what they had been taught in lectures and read in their text books.

In tactical work, for example, before the Cadets proceeded to do anything by themselves, a demonstration, to illustrate the lessons to be taught in the exercise, would first be given. Large coloured diagrams, the work of the Cadets themselves, to illustrate practically every phase of the training, were hung up in every Company Lecture Room. These were not of the usual conventional type, but were mostly in pictorial form. In some cases they possessed real artistic merit.

For example, the dispositions of an advanced guard were shown on a coloured sketch of an actual piece of ground in the neighbourhood.

One hut in the camp was set aside as a model room. In this room was a series of models, obtained with the assistance of Captain Tanner, R.E., to illustrate most of the field engineering expedients commonly met with on active service.

There was a complete collection of bombs and grenades in use from their first introduction, and other collections were contemplated, to show the development of the various arms during the war.

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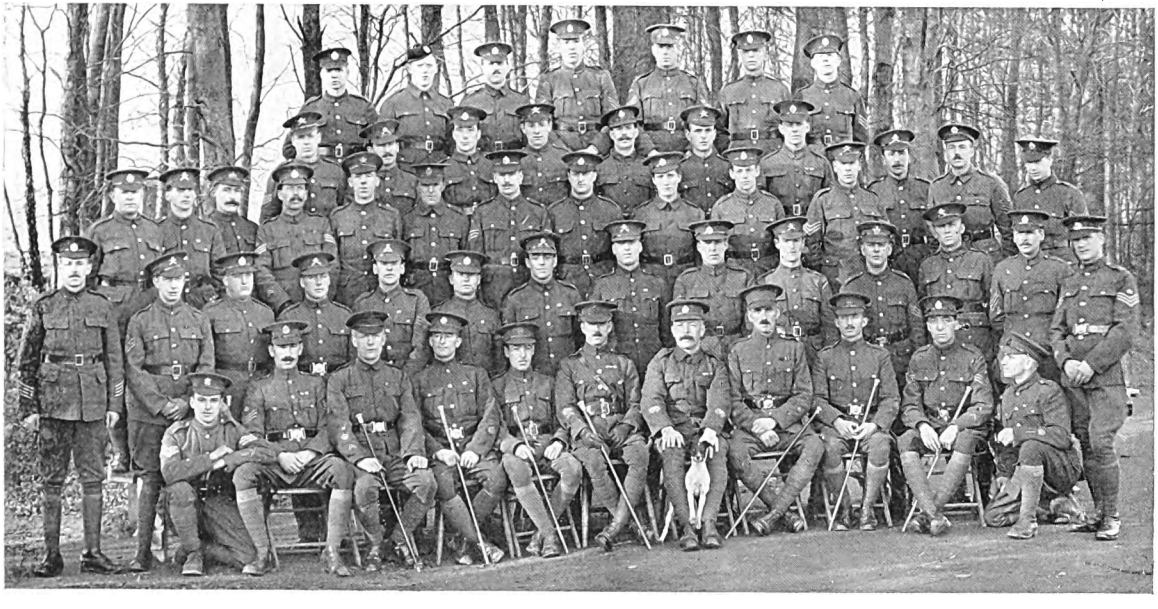
Sergeants' Mess Group.



Back Row (*from left to right*).—Sergt. Raby, W., Sergt. Cranston, J., Sergt. May, F., Sergt. Hinks, W., Sergt. Marsh, H., Sergt. Maddy, W., Sergt. Weatherill.

Second Row.—Sergt. Nicholls, A., C.-S.-M. Perfitt, F. (A.-G.-S.), Sergt. Bunting, L., Sergt. Maitland, G., Sergt. Heaton, J., Sergt. Morgan, A., D.C.M., Sergt. Whitney, F., M.M.

Third Row.—Sergt. Hussey, W., Sergt. Sanders, F., Sergt. Floyd, A., C.-Q.-M.-S. Back, F., Sergt. Jordan, H., Sergt. Ette, H., Sergt. Gapper, L., Sergt. Facer, W., Sergt. Layton, B., Sergt. Tee, G., Sergt. Waters, F., Sergt. Bonnett, E., Sergt. Barnes, T., Sergt. Davis, M.

Fourth Row.—Sergt.-Dmr. Jennings, F., Sergt. Gibson, A., P.-O. Payne, P., S.-Sergt. Smith, A. (A.-G.-S.), Sergt. Burton, B., Sergt. Osborne, G., S.-Sergt. Pearce, J. (A.-G.-S.), S.-Sergt. Dennett, A. (A.-G.-S.), Sergt. Stead, W., Sergt. Langridge, R., Sergt. Watts, S., Sergt. Watling, A., C.-Q.-M.-S. Thorpe, W., C.-Q.-M.-S. Cowper, E.

Front Row.—Sergt. King, D., C.-Q.-M.-S. Bishop, H., M.M., C.-S.-M. Garnham, G., M.M., C.-S.-M. White, W., C.-S.-M. Sillence, J., R.-S.-M. Noble, J., M.C., R.-Q.-M.-S. Thurston, W., C.-S.-M. Chantler, J., C.-S.-M. Warren, D., C.-Sergt. Attree, A., C.-S.-M.-I. Barkley, W.

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There was also a very large concrete model, constructed to scale from a contoured map of the neighbourhood. This was used in the Topography training to teach Cadets to visualise country from the map, and also for tactical schemes on wet days.

Great attention was paid to Topography, and certain specialist officers were employed on this work alone.

For instruction in trench warfare there was a complete system of trenches on the training area, where trench-warfare schemes could be carried out. A small scale model of this system was constructed in the miniature range, for use on wet days. To illustrate the construction of shell-hole defences a portion of the parade ground was dug up to represent a shelled area, and the Cadets converted this into a trench system, under the supervision of Captain Tanner, R.E., as part of their training in Field Engineering.

An out-door thirty yards range, for rifle and revolver shooting, was built a few hundred yards from the camp, and there was also a trench range for revolver training with ball ammunition, and another trench range for preliminary instruction.

The Battalion possessed two miniature ranges. One of these was fitted for use with the ordinary bull's-eye and figure targets, and when the Cadets had completed their elementary training they proceeded to training in fire direction and control on the adjoining range, which had been modelled with sand and sawdust to represent a landscape. A buzzer and electric lights, worked by the instructor from the firing point, were used to show the points on which fire was required, and the Cadets were thus trained indoors in as practical a manner as possible.

Open ranges, and a field firing range were also available. On the former, particular attention was paid to training in the duties of an officer, both as in charge of the butts and firing point, and as an instructor. On the latter, realistic field firing exercises took place.

Before he left every Cadet received instruction on the range in firing the rifle, Lewis gun, and Hotchkiss gun, and also in sponson firing.

Two assault courses for training in bayonet fighting were used. One of these was fitted for use as a bullet and bayonet course.

No actual Tank training was carried out in the Battalion; the course was designed to give the Cadets a sound knowledge of the tactics of the arm with which they would later on have to co-operate.

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Every Cadet, however, before passing out, had to qualify in the following subjects, in addition to the usual infantry subjects:—Internal Combustion Engine (Daimler, and later the Ricardo Engine), Revolver, Semaphore, Hotchkiss Gun, Lewis Gun, and Topography, on a considerably higher standard than that expected of the infantry cadet. Examinations in these subjects were held under Battalion arrangements, in addition to the papers set by the War Office.

An example of an actual weekly programme of work, illustrating the system under which training was carried out, will be found in Appendix V.

To develop initiative, habit of command, and a sense of responsibility, perhaps one of the most difficult problems of the Cadet Battalion, every opportunity was given to Cadets of taking command on parades, of coming out before the Company on parade and learning how to instruct their men, and lecturing to their fellow Cadets in the lecture rooms.

Every Cadet had his turn to act in every position of authority in the Company, from the Section Commander to the Company Commander. During his tour of duty he was given the authority, and had to take the responsibility, of the particular rank he was for the time being representing.

Cadets of the Senior Company took their turn to act as Cadet Orderly Officers. These Cadets performed all the duties of the Battalion Orderly Officer, under his supervision, and in addition were made responsible during their tour of duty for the discipline and tone of the Battalion when the Cadets were off parade. Their duties will be found in Appendix IV. In fact, their position was similar to that of a sixth form boy at a Public School, or a senior subaltern in a battalion.

In September, 1918, the Senior Company went under canvas, some miles from the Battalion hutments. The camp was run entirely by the Cadets. Cadets were appointed Company Commander, Camp Adjutant, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Cook, etc., all orders were issued by the Cadets, and they were made entirely responsible for the interior economy and administration of the Company. The week was passed without a hitch of any kind, and very valuable practical experience was gained by the Cadets.

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25 Yards Range. Revolver Practice.

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IV.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

AFTER the signing of the Armistice, the War Office gave instructions for the training programme to be modified.

The mornings were accordingly devoted to Military Training, and two hours daily were employed in Educational Training in the afternoon and evening.

Classes were arranged in the following subjects:—English, French, Spanish, Advanced and Elementary Mathematics, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Internal Combustion Engine, and Drawing.

Attendance at least at two of these classes was obligatory unless individual Cadets satisfied their Company Commander that they wished to study privately, in which case they were allowed to do so under supervision.

These classes were much appreciated by the majority of the Cadets, and the interest taken in them shows that there should be great scope for the development of educational training if similar facilities are offered to men of the class from which the Cadets were drawn, either in the Army or under civilian arrangements.

In addition to these special classes, lectures by visitors to the Battalion were arranged on subjects of general interest. Up to the time when the Battalion was disbanded lectures had been given on the Dominions, on Life in Early Britain, Folk Songs, and on Democracy.

These lectures were arranged by the Battalion, but the lectures by Professor Adkins, who was sent down by the War Office at frequent intervals to lecture on such subjects as the Causes of the War, General European History, and Housing and Education in the Light of the War, are deserving of special mention. Professor Adkins' visits were always eagerly looked forward to both by the Officers and the Cadets. He had a remarkable power of interesting his audience and widening their outlook on matters which they had previously viewed from a purely insular standpoint. It is given to few men to be able to lecture for an hour and a half and for his audience then to want him to continue.

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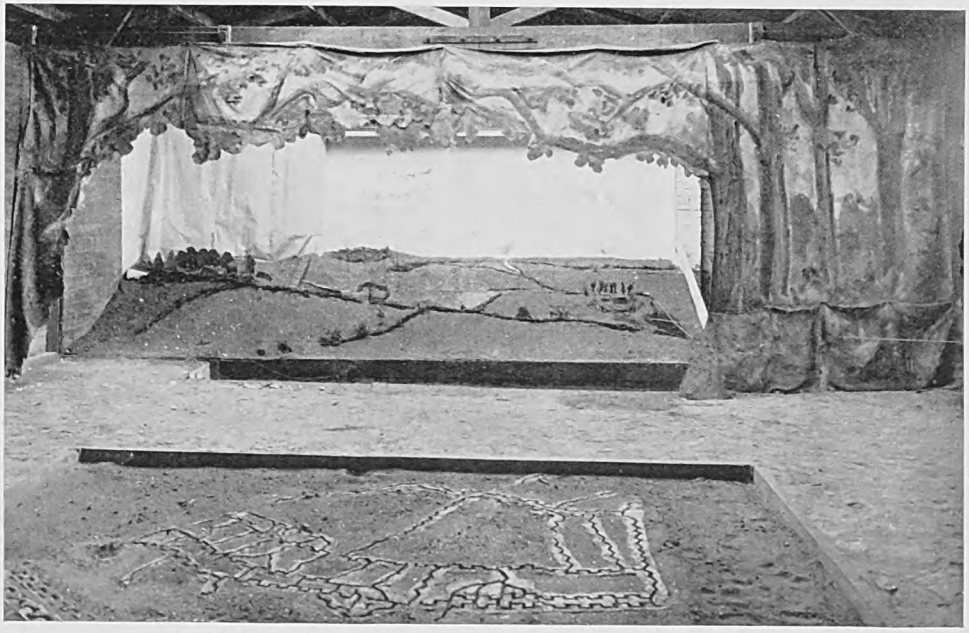
Miniature Range: Firing Point.



Miniature Range: Landscape Target and Trench Model.

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V.

THE OFFICER POINT OF VIEW.

THE following system was adopted to train the Cadet to the habit of mind and sense of responsibility of the Officer.

From the time that the Cadet joined the Battalion he was treated as an embryo officer.

In his spare time he was given every possible liberty, and was not subjected to any petty restrictions.

Off Parade he was made to feel that his relationship with his Officer Instructors was similar to that of a junior officer in a mess with his seniors.

Great importance was attached to this, because it was realised how difficult the Cadets found it to differentiate between the attitude of an officer on and off parade.

Every effort was made to educate the Cadets, most of whom came from the trenches, to the standard of living expected of an officer.

They were encouraged in every possible way to improve the appearance and comfort of their living rooms, and grants were made by the Commanding Officer to assist them.

The soldiers' hutments in which they were housed were in this way transformed from the ordinary barrack room into really comfortable and well-decorated dormitories, and the walls were covered with pictures drawn by the many artistic Cadets who passed through the Battalion.

Flower gardens, in which the Cadets took the greatest interest, were planted round the buildings, and added to the general appearance of the camp.

Four ante-rooms, run and furnished on the lines of those in an officer's mess, were shared between the Companies. Even such things as the uses of ash trays and waste-paper baskets formed part of the training of men who for many months had used the trench floor and parapet for these purposes.

Two Dining Halls, decorated with pictures drawn by the Cadets, and each capable of seating half the Battalion, were used as Mess Rooms.

Grants made by the War Office enabled the standard of messing of Cadets to be made practically equal to that of an officer's mess.

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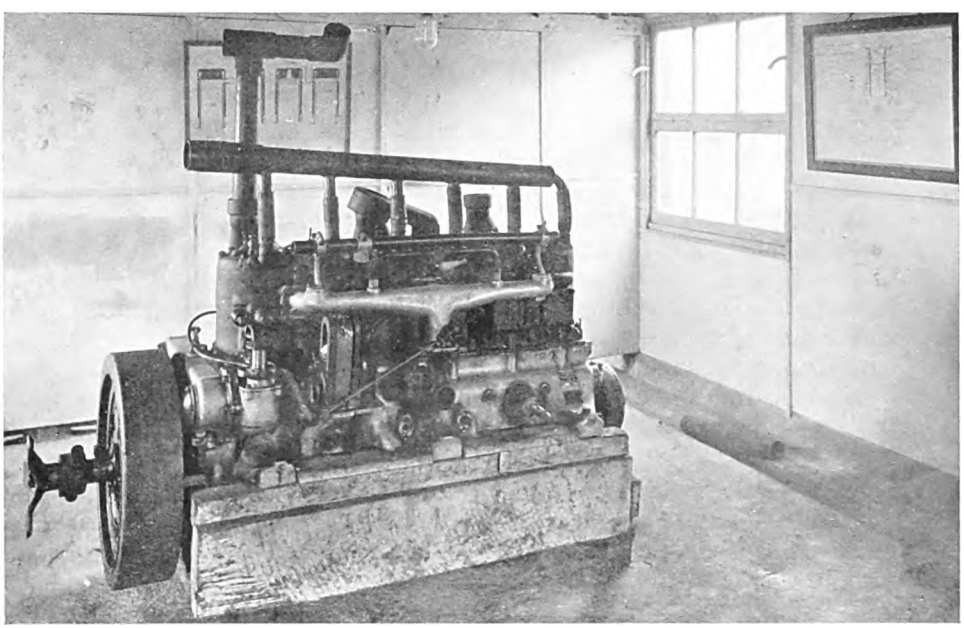
The Assault Course.



Internal Combustion Engine (105 Daimler).

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The Cadet Orderly Officers for the day acted as Mess President and Vice-President. Strict mess etiquette was insisted on, and these senior Cadets did valuable educational work in the discharge of their temporary duties.

There was also an exceedingly well-furnished Club Room and a Reading Room, in place of the usual regimental canteen. These were furnished and managed by the Navy and Army Canteen Board and were largely used.

Billiard Tables for the use of Cadets were also provided, and in addition there was a Battalion Library containing all the more important standard military books, which the Cadets were allowed to borrow.

The training value of Sports and Games of all kinds was fully appreciated, and these entered largely into the Cadet's life. The true amateur spirit in games was always insisted on, and it was interesting to see how quickly the newly-joined Companies altered their attitude, both as players and spectators.

A more detailed account of Sport in the Battalion is given in another portion of this History.

VI.

SPORT.

THE love of sport in all its branches is the national inheritance of every Englishman, and whether playing or watching he is absorbed in it for the time being. There is no doubt that an abundance of sport, so long as it is carried on in the right spirit, is good both morally and physically to all participants, and even onlookers: morally because it behoves the players to curb their passions and tempers if losing, and to play the sporting game whether winning or losing, and physically because it trains their muscles and sinews and makes them fit both in mind and body. Indeed, it has been proved time and again in the past that a good sportsman will always turn out to be a good soldier; and the opposite is not always true. To train a Cadet to play the game for his side, to sink individualism, to play a gentlemanly, straight game, go all out win or lose, to win graciously and to lose in a sporting manner has been one of our main efforts.

To lead a team on the football field, hockey or cricket ground, is much the same as leading a Platoon into action. What is War but a big game?

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Football is comprised of forwards, half-backs, full backs, and a goalkeeper. Substitute infantry for forwards, machine guns for half-backs, field guns for full backs, and the big howitzer for the goalkeeper, and you have your game of war applied to football. But as we know full well none of these arms are the slightest use unless they work together and in co-operation: similarly, however good the individuals may be, as a team they will be useless unless they work together. Consequently, in this Battalion sport has been treated as a part of the Cadet's military education, and as a stepping-stone to becoming what it has always been our ambition to turn out—a leader of men. This can best be learnt on the playing field.

In order to eliminate as far as possible the lingering traces of professionalism, we have in our method of conducting sport run it purely on the Public School lines: that is to say we have tried to introduce the Public School spirit and enthusiasm and their reputation for clean play. Battalion colours were given in each game and presented to those entitled to them, and their names appeared in Orders. Shirts and caps for footer, running vests, boxing vests, with a Tank worked in silver on breast pocket, etc., and these emblems of their prowess on the playing field have been preserved and appreciated enormously: in fact many Cadets have told me that they will always in the future wear the colours they obtained whilst with this Battalion.

To give a complete history of each game played would take too much time, but a short dissertation on each and the method of running it and any points of interest may be of value.

Each game had its Cadet representative from each Company, and one Officer Instructor as the head of the Committee, and they used to meet weekly and arrange inter-company and outside matches. In addition a Battalion Committee was formed of Officers and Cadets, under the Presidency of the Second in Command, who arranged Battalion matches.

When this Battalion was formed at Pirbright in November, 1916, a Battalion Cup was subscribed for and was competed for by Companies once a quarter in the following athletics (according to the time of year):—Cricket, Football (Soccer and Rugby), Hockey, Golf, Cross-Country Running, and Boxing.

On this Battalion winning a Cup for Novices at a Boxing Competition at Aldershot in November, 1917, the Boxing became a separate competition, and was fought for the Cup thus gained.

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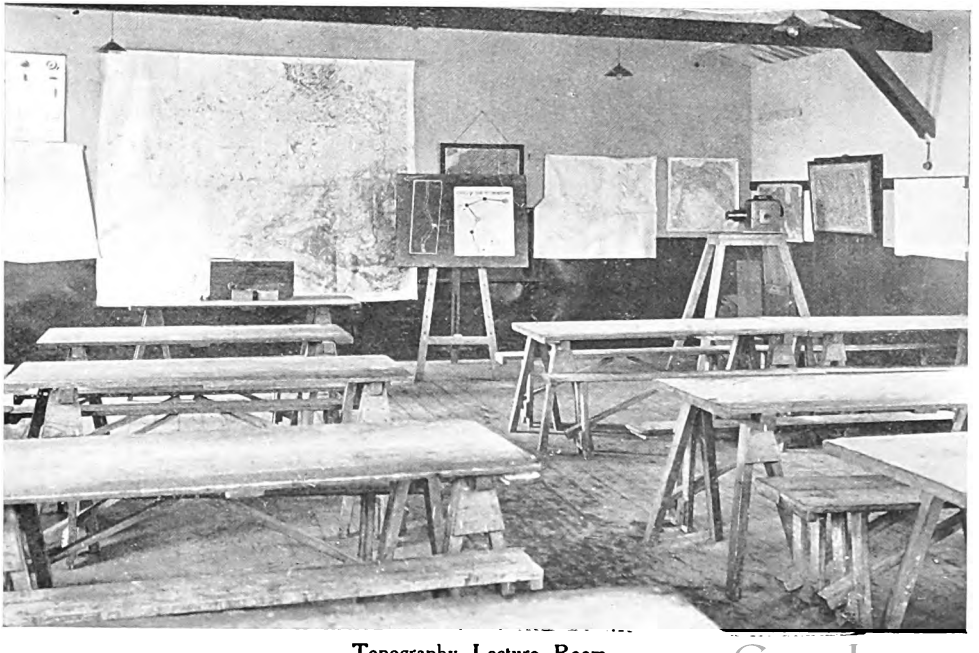
Instruction in Lewis Gun.



Topography Lecture Room.

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In February, 1918, General Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B., then Director-General, Tank Corps Directorate at the War Office, presented us with a Cup which took the place of the Battalion Cup; the latter then being confined to Football in the winter and Cricket in the summer.

Other games, such as Tennis, Badminton, Rowing, Swimming, etc., were indulged in when possible, but owing to the difficulties of grounds, etc., were not included in the competition for the Cup.

Soccer.—We have always had a splendid team, and the good spirit and sportsmanlike playing has in great measure been due to Major G. E. Wilkinson, M.C., Northumberland Fusiliers, late Oxford University and Old Carthusian, who imbued the right spirit into the Cadets, and of late to Major R. P. Shea, Uppingham School.

The team has always held its own, and from September, 1917, to April, 1918, was never beaten, though playing such good teams as Southampton, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Winchester College, Tank Corps, etc. During this period the team was skippered by the late Cadet Dines (the possessor of twenty-five International Caps, and Half-back for Millwall), and he has often told me that the most enjoyable and the hardest games he ever played were those for his Company and the Battalion.

The opportunity and advantage of measuring our strength against Winchester College, as we did on three occasions without losing, did our team an immense amount of good, and brought home to them the advantage of Public School footer.

Rugby.—This game, though not so popular as Soccer, held its own well, and though the players were few in number they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. We have much to thank Captain C. K. Thursby-Pelham, M.C., K.O.S.B., for the interest he took in the game during 1918–1919, and to Captain H. P. Bouverie, 5th D.G.'s, for his assistance in refereeing.

Hockey.—The great disadvantage to be contended with in this game has been the ground. Hockey, one of the best, as well as one of the most exhausting of games, combining as it does the use of every muscle in the body, needs a good ground. This, unfortunately, we never had, and more often than not the game would devolve itself into a mud lark, but the game was always played keenly and in a good sporting spirit, and tremendous enthusiasm was always shown in the Company matches; especially those for the Cup.

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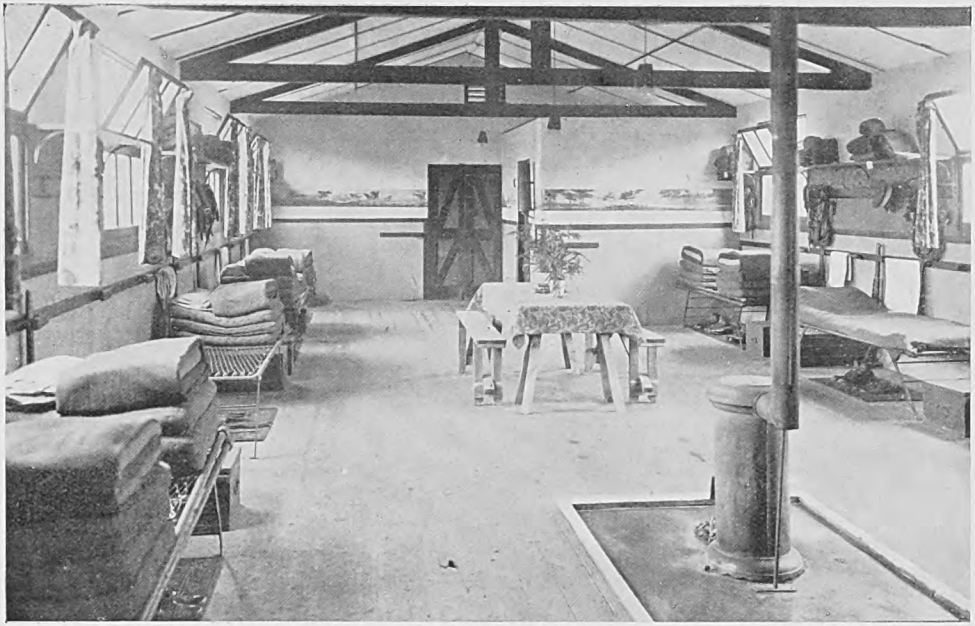

A Cadets' Sleeping Room.

One of the Cadets' Ante-Rooms.

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Golf.—At Pirbright we were in the middle of that wonderful golfing country, and it was astonishing the number of Cadets that played this game. When we moved to Winchester the only course in the vicinity (ten minutes' walk from the camp) was a private one belonging to Mrs. Horace Trimmer, who very kindly threw the course open to all Cadets free of charge. We cannot be too grateful to her for her kindness, and, situated as we were, three miles from Winchester, and very much *dans l'air*, her generosity was greatly appreciated by all. Competitions were arranged against other clubs, and the Tank Corps Headquarters at Wareham, and we used to have a monthly home and away match with Stoneham Golf Club, Southampton, playing as many as sixteen a side. Opportunities occurred for Officers to play with the Cadets of their Companies, and I can unhesitatingly say many friendships have been made on the Golf Course that will last for all time. Golf has been called a selfish game, but for those who perhaps have only two or three hours for recreation and who wish in that time to obtain healthy and agreeable exercise it is a game *par excellence*. Nearly all the instructors played golf, and we could put a really good team in the field. Just before the Armistice was signed the whole of the Battalion players had sent in scores for a Battalion handicap; the idea being to start a monthly medal. This unfortunately never materialized, much to the disappointment of those who were anxious to show that the handicapper had underrated their particular abilities.

Cross-Country Running.—The younger members of the Battalion, especially those that came from the Public Schools, of which there were many in the latter months of the Battalion's life, were very keen on this form of exercise, and surprisingly good results were always obtained: indeed at Pirbright this Battalion used to put in a team and run the combined teams of the three other Cadet Battalions stationed there—and dare we say, with bated breath, beat them, too. It was not till we came to Winchester that we took part in any open competitions, and then only in two. One at Wareham, a six-and-a-half-mile course from Povington to Wareham, where we came in second (the team had only ten days' notice of this event) in the open event, and won the Novices Competition, and the other at Hackbridge, a run of four miles, got up by the Southern Counties Cross Country Association, in which we came in an easy first, occupying first, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth places. This team, which afterwards went to Swanage, did yeoman service for the Corps in Cross-Country events. The run for the points in the Cup was always a very keenly contested affair;

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twenty-five starters from each Company started, and twenty had to complete the course, and it was always a matter of doubt until the count was completed as to which Company had won. To Captain D. W. Sutherland, D.C.M., The Leicestershire Regt., our thanks are chiefly due for the great interest and trouble he took in this form of sport.

Boxing.—No form of sport brings out individualism and the character of the participant more than boxing, and no game, if properly handled, has more power of elevating the moral character of a man than this particular form of sport. I may say that a man's character, his fitness to command, his powers of initiative, and therefore of leadership, are tested more in a good three-round bout than in any other form of sport. The plucky individual proves himself: the coward, or the man who cannot take punishment, or who cannot fight a losing battle, exposes himself, and we want none of the latter.

Our Boxing Competitions were noted for their game and sporting, if somewhat amateurish, displays. More than one referee has told me he never saw such game displays or such straight, square boxing—all out and no fencing or clinching. The Battalion won a Cup at Aldershot in November, 1917, and this Cup has been fought for by representatives in each weight in each Company every quarter. Not only was this Cup fought for, but the Championship in each weight was competed for, and a Novices Competition consisting of one two-minute round was part of the evening's entertainment. Medals, suitably inscribed, were given; silver for the winners and bronze for the runners up. Boxing matches with the Tank Corps, Wareham, were instituted, and though we were usually beaten we had the satisfaction of knowing that most of our opponents had learnt the art at the Cadet Battalion, and had represented the Battalion at some previous encounter. Plucky losers were included in the recipients of bronze medals. We were fortunate in being able to purchase a very good boxing ring (portable), which acted as a stage under normal conditions.

Our Gymnastic Staff, under C.-S.-M.-I. Smale, Army Gymnastic Staff, took a great interest in the game, and were untiring in their efforts to teach and encourage the Cadets to improve themselves. The Gymnasium, which was fully equipped, was most useful for the training of the Cadets, and the good health and physique of the Cadets in general was very largely due to the time they spent in boxing, horse-jumping, fencing, climbing ropes, ball-punching, etc., within its four walls. What was so encouraging in promulgating sport in this Battalion was the fact that Cadets who were

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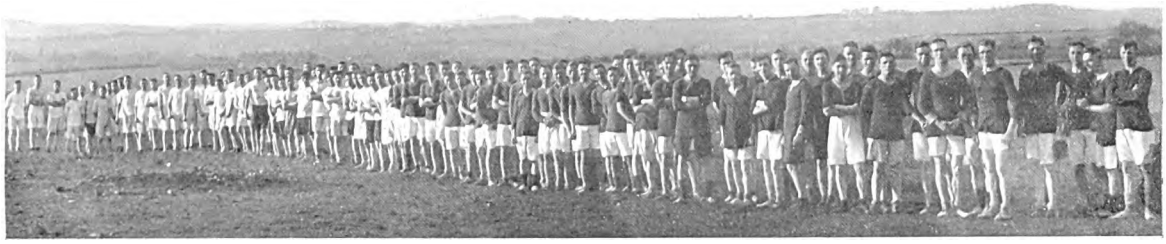

Inter-Company Cross Country Run.

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proficient in any game generally devoted their spare time to helping and encouraging others not so fortunately situated.

The above description has, I am afraid, only very imperfectly explained our method in training the Cadets to observe the rules of sport; to play as amateurs, to be clothed as amateurs (a very important point), so that the team looked on the field what it was intended it should be—to win or lose as only a highly disciplined team can, and to observe all the highest traditions of the game, has been all along our main endeavour.

STAGE.—With any Cadet Unit a considerable amount of talent is always to be found, and I do not think we lagged far behind in this respect.

It was usual for each Company to give a Concert on its last night, and a very healthy rivalry was always created by one Company wishing to go one better than its predecessor, until we arrived at the finish to the approved form of Company Troupe, all gaily clothed and performing in turn, and each being helped by the others as chorus: in fact the last few Concerts were of a very highly artistic and refined character. They were always greatly appreciated, and much novel patter and songs of an interesting nature were introduced. (See Appendix VII.)

In addition to these Concerts it was decided at Winchester to form a Battalion Theatre. A complete stage was erected—scenery, curtains, electrical instalments, etc., fitted and under the direction and tutelage of Lieut. Denham, Royal Irish Rifles (late of Wyndham's and Benson's Companies), a really first-class Theatrical Troupe was formed, who at Battalion Concerts would sing and play little pieces with remarkable ease and facility. Growing bolder, they tackled a piece called "The Speckled Band," one of Conan Doyle's famous stories, Lieut. Denham taking Sherlock Holmes' part. This was such a success that it was reproduced in Winchester, and the proceeds, to the amount of £70, given to the Tank Corps Prisoners of War Fund.

In addition, an Orchestra was formed of some twenty to thirty performers, under the direction of Cadet Hill, and a really very capable band was formed who gave special performances, much to the delight of the Battalion. The instruments were purchased by the Commanding Officer, and the Cadets, during the easy and not so strenuous period after November, were allowed a fair amount of time for practising. Major G. L. Thomson, A. and S. Highlanders, spent a great deal of time in supervising and arranging this Orchestra, and our thanks are due to him especially, and to all who contributed to our enjoyment in this way.

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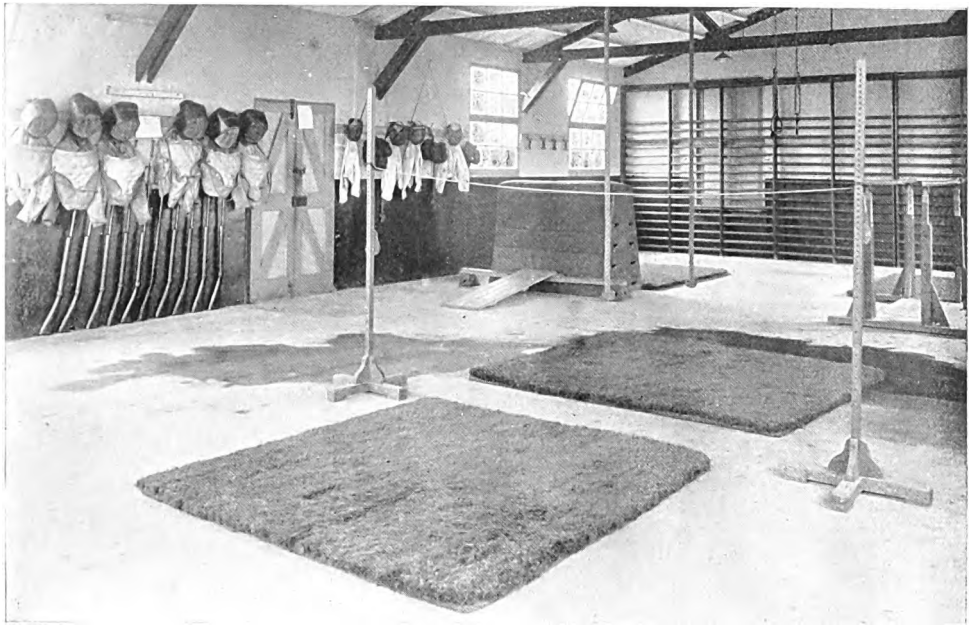

The Gymnasium.

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VII.

Inspection by F.-M. H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.P., K.T., etc.

ON June 11th, 1918, the Battalion had the honour of being inspected by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.P., K.T., etc. His Royal Highness had expressly desired that he might see the Cadets at their work and that nothing special should be arranged for him. Arriving at 2.45 p.m., accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Ashworth, Grenadier Guards, and Brig.-General Stuart, C.B., Commanding Winchester Area, he was shewn the Cadets at their different kinds of work, such as Drill, Revolver Shooting, Miniature Range, Hotchkiss Gun Instruction, and one Company whose afternoon was being devoted to games and athletic exercises. He evinced great interest in their work, and especially in the Ju-jitzu lessons given by Cadet Peters. The latter gave a most interesting exhibition of his prowess in this line, which apparently vastly interested His Royal Highness. A visit to the Club, Library, Gymnasium, Cadets' Ante-rooms and Living Rooms, and Dining Room followed, in all of which His Royal Highness took the most sympathetic interest. Following this tour of inspection came the presentation of all the Officer Instructors, and afterwards the inspection of the Cadets of the Battalion, who had in the meantime been drawn up in a hollow square on the Parade Ground. His Royal Highness then addressed the Cadets, pointing out to them the importance of their work here, the great responsibilities that lay before them in the future, the high tradition that had been set by their predecessors and which it was their business to not only maintain but excel, and that so long as they feared God and honoured their King they would serve their country well. His Royal Highness then called for three cheers for His Majesty the King, and the Commanding Officer called on the Parade for three cheers for His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught. The Parade was then dismissed, and His Royal Highness took his departure. By the kind permission of His Royal Highness one or two photographs of the inspection were taken by Captain Tanner, R.E., and reproduced in this book.

We cannot close this brief account of this historic visit without expressing to His Royal Highness our deep sense of gratitude for the honour he conferred on us by paying us this visit. The sympathy he shewed, and the encouragement he gave us, kindled renewed zeal in the hearts of all alike, and we can assure His Royal Highness that the words he addressed to us on Parade were remembered and acted upon, and that this Battalion looks back on his visit with pride and gratitude.

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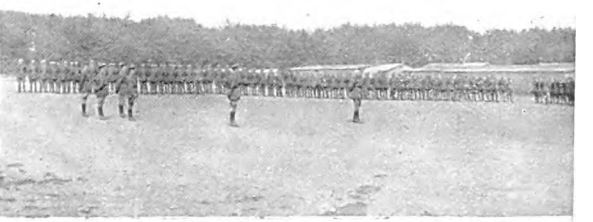
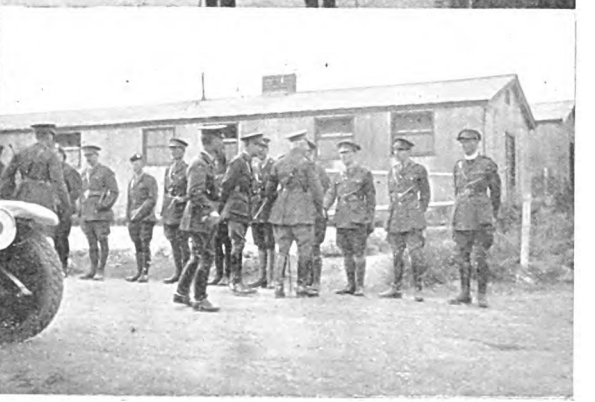
Inspection of the Battalion by Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., 11th June, 1918.





1. The Duke of Connaught (C.O. and C.I. in background).
2. Inspecting Model Trenches.
3. Addressing the Battalion.
4. The Inspection.
5. Introduction to the Officers of the Battalion.

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VIII.

MESSING OF THE CADET.

THE method of Messing the Cadet was laid down by War Office, who insisted that the Cadets' Mess should be run on the lines of an Officers' Mess. This entailed dinner during the week, except on Saturdays and Sundays when supper was served.

In order to equip the Mess like an Officers' Mess the War Office granted an outfit allowance of 15*s.* a head, afterwards increased to 25*s.* a head, for the purchase of crockery, table linen, and the other things needed for a large Mess of 600. The Cadet paid nothing for his Messing, but the Government allowed the Cadet 1*s.* 6*d.* a day as a Messing grant to be used either for the purchase of foodstuffs above his rations, or if the money was not wholly spent on food, any articles could be purchased which added to the comfort of the Cadet. Any money not expended at the end of the month had to be returned to the public. In addition the Cadet's 5½*d.* commuted ration allowance must be added to the 1*s.* 6*d.*, making 1*s.* 11½*d.* in all. At the latter period this 1*s.* 6*d.* was reduced to 1*s.* with the addition of the 5½*d.* Of the total amount of 1*s.* 5½*d.* not more than 1*s.* 2*d.* was allowed to be expended on food, the remaining 3½*d.* on furthering the comfort of the Cadet.

When the Battalion was first formed the food question had not reached a very serious position, and the Battalion was allowed to purchase foodstuffs in the open market. This privilege was eventually withdrawn. The purchasing of foodstuffs solely through the N.A.C.B. greatly added to the difficulties of Messing.

When the order forbidding the purchase of foodstuffs outside the N.A.C.B. was published the 10% rebate on the N.A.C.B. Messing bill was also withdrawn. The N.A.C.B., however, undertook to furnish Cadets' Clubs. In view, however, of this loss of rebate, a serious loss for Regimental Funds, 2*s.* 6*d.* per head per Cadet per quarter was sanctioned from public money for up-keep expenses.

The money accruing from this quarterly grant and the 3½*d.* per day per Cadet not used in the purchase of foodstuffs was spent in improving the comfort of the Cadets. Ante-rooms were furnished by this means, sports gear and kit obtained and maintained, papers, magazines, etc., purchased.

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In the Battalion four rooms were furnished as two Ante-rooms. The system followed was two rooms made one Ante-room. In one of these rooms was a piano and the daily papers, in fact, a room in which more or less noise was allowed; the other room was provided with writing tables, card tables, and monthly magazines, a room, in fact, in which Cadets were quiet and could write and study and play card games.

Two Companies were allotted one complete Ante-room and the allotment was carried out as under.

It was arranged that a senior Company should be in an Ante-room with a new Company. The Cadets of the senior Company taught the new Company what was expected of them and how to behave in an Ante-room. This system worked well. It also had advantages of allowing the Ante-rooms to be closed for a short time every two months, owing to leave, in order to be thoroughly cleaned and overhauled.

The Cadets' Club was furnished and maintained by the N.A.C.B. The purpose of it was, as its name implies, a Club. There the Cadet would meet his fellow Cadets, obtain refreshments, and buy small articles of personal gear, cigarettes, etc. The Military Library was kept in this Club, and on many occasions it was used by Companies for small concerts, dances, etc., when the large Battalion Lecture Hall was not available. It was most comfortably furnished. The N.A.C.B. paid rebate on the total purchases made in the Club. This money was placed in the Commanding Officer's Fund.

The Battalion also paid a subscription to the London Officer Cadets' Club. These Clubs were founded in London for the use of Cadets passing through London and those staying in London. The Commanding Officer would like here to thank all those responsible for the running and maintaining of these Clubs, and puts it on record that they performed most excellent service and filled a great want.

The Battalion also had a Commanding Officer's Fund. This Fund accumulated, at first, by rebate both from the Messing Bill and also from the amount of money spent in the Cadets' Club. The rebate on the Messing Bill was stopped, which meant a serious loss to the Fund. It was, however, found that after the Battalion changed station and the Cadets' Club was placed in a more suitable building and better furnished that the rebate paid over each month rose from £60 to £120. One month it was so high as £145. The chief outgoings from this Fund was the sending away of various teams to compete in matches, and any other expenditure that could not be described as actually conducive to the comfort of the Cadet.

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The Messing of such a large number, in very often a short time, caused grounds for complaints. In order to allow a safety-valve every Company Commander selected two representatives as Messing representatives. These met every week in the office of Officer-in-charge of Messing, who was present, together with the Administrator, to hear complaints and suggestions. It is the writer's opinion that, except shortage of rationed food, the complaints were very few considering that a good many of the waitresses were unskilled or semi-skilled. There was, however, one department in which the waitresses were very skilled and that was the breakage department. On the average 150 to 200 pieces of crockery were broken in a week.

A War Savings Association was formed in the Battalion in May, 1918, as the Commanding Officer thought, when he saw the above-mentioned cheque for £145, that a certain amount of money might be collected to help "Win the War." The Association was only going at full working order for six months, but during that time the Association had managed to collect £2000.

The Battalion installed labour-saving machinery and steam into the cookhouse and dining rooms.

The machinery is divided into two headings:—

(*a*.) Electric.

(*b*.) Steam.

It must also be borne in mind that the kitchens and other buildings in which various machines were installed were of a temporary character, and many makeshifts had to be undertaken in view of accommodation available and other reasons.

The electrical machinery should be not only considered as labour saving but also, when food was so difficult to obtain, a great means of being able to give a variety to the diet. The electric machinery originally consisted of:—

(*a*.) Hobart's Mincer and Sausage Maker.

(*b*.) Hobart's Mixer.

(*c*.) Imperial Knife Cleaner and Polishing Machine.

To describe these seriatim. The Mincing Machine is like any ordinary power mincer driven by a small motor in it. Attached to it is an attachment which ends in a pulley. This pulley by the means of countershafting on the floor drove:—

(*a*.) Mabott No. 5 Premier Potato and Root Cleaning Machine.

(*b*.) Berkell and Parnall Meat Cutting Machine.

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Hobart's Mixing Machine is driven by a small motor in it. The following attachments were bought with the machine:—

(*a.*) Strainer with three sizes of mesh.

(*b.*) Mill

(*c.*) Vegetable, etc., Slicer.

This machine, as its name implies, mixes any article of food or ingredients required of it.

The Knife Cleaning Machine is driven by a small motor in it. Not only does it clean the knives better and quicker than the ordinary hand machine, it has the advantage of having a polishing buff attached to it by which all cutlery, such as forks, spoons, can be cleaned better and quicker than by hand.

In order to show the amount of labour that was saved and the variation in the diet that could be obtained the following facts may be of interest. When the machinery was fully going it was found that an establishment of sixteen cooks could do the work instead of twenty-two allowed by regulations; thus effecting a saving of six cooks. To illustrate the work done by these machines.

By the Mincing Machine and its accessories 5 cwt. of potatoes could be cleaned and looked over by one woman in one and a half hours. The meat could be cut up for a meal in twenty minutes, thus ensuring that the meat was hot. By hand machine it took three-quarters to one hour.

By the Mixer Machine 80 lbs. of flour could be mixed with currants, dripping, etc., and the whole, with the addition of water, etc., turned into dough in the space of eight minutes.

The Strainer, a most ingenious apparatus, besides straining soup or anything required to be strained, could grate as well. As an instance, 60 lbs. of cheese could be grated in seven minutes. Formerly this operation took five to six women one and a half to two hours.

The Mill was able to grind or split anything required as well as turning any waste bread into bread crumbs, thus preventing the necessity of soaking the bread for puddings and therefore making them lighter. The splitting and grinding of such articles as peas used to save money when there was a difference in price.

The Vegetable Slicer, as its name implies, sliced vegetables and hard fruit such as apples into pieces, the former suitable for frying, latter suitable

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for puddings, etc. By an ingenious device at the side, cucumber and lemons could be nicely and neatly sliced.

Another fact which should not be overlooked was the variation of diet these machines were enable to ensure at the time when food was so hard and difficult to obtain. Mashed potatoes always appeared to go further. Fish paste, home-made, was appreciated and much cheaper, and preferred to the bought variety.

Cottage pies made of scraps of meat and gristle that could not possibly be put through hand machines were dished up to help out the meat ration. The outside of cabbage leaves unsuitable for boiling were mixed up with potatoes and the whole put through the mincing machine and fried, thus eliminating much waste. Good home-made sausages were turned out at a cheap price and were very popular, until sausages became a ration, twice a week. When sausage meat became an issue this meat was put into skins which seemed to make the meat more palatable.

Much other waste was able to be utilised, thus allowing money to be saved and the Cadets' diet improved by the saving thus effected.

These machines, although expensive, had been in work for a year, and it is the writer's opinion that they do not owe the Battalion very much, in fact they have more than paid for themselves.

The Knife Cleaning Machine cleans 1200—1700 knives per hour; does it better than the ordinary hand knife cleaners, as it is impossible not to clean the shoulder of the knife. It is inexpensive to keep up, much less so than the ordinary hand knife machine.

There is at the same time, except electrically, nothing that can go wrong. The polishing buff attached saves the upkeep of plate brushes, etc. This machine is a great time saver and its upkeep much less than the upkeep of three or four hand machines, whose average life is a year.

There were also other electrical machines, but it might be as well to trace the development of them. The machines described above were in use at Aldershot, and were simply run off the current by switching on the switch of the motors. The Battalion moved station and on arrival it was found—

(1) That the power was not on during the day.

(2) That the Camp power was Direct Current not Alternating Current as at Aldershot.

The motors in these machines were, therefore, useless.

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It was decided that it would be a pity to scrap these machines, so the question was gone into whether it would be advisable—

(1) To make own power to suit A.C. Motors.

(2) To change motors to D.C. and use Camp power when turned on.

After consideration No. 1 was decided upon, and steps were taken to obtain a suitable engine. A 7 h.p. Petrol Engine, water cooled, with dynamo was obtained. This drove all the motors in the machines. There were installed as well two Exhaust Fans in the Kitchen. The Kitchen became so hot in the summer that the cooks of Q.M.A.A.C. were constantly going sick and the cooking suffered greatly.

Four Fans in the Dining Rooms. These Fans made the Dining Rooms bearable, and margarine could be kept on the table for half an hour without melting.

The engine also supplied the light for a Magic Lantern for instructional purposes, and also the lighting of a small stage erected in a big hall.

The erection of this engine made the Battalion independent of the Camp supply. The use of this supply was sometimes rather hard to obtain out of hours for lectures, etc. It was, however, a great pity that alternating current had to be used, as it prevented the use of accumulators, so that whenever any of the machines, etc., were required the engine had to be started. It was, however, at the time impossible to get direct current motors, as Hobart's is an American firm.

The use of Steam for cooking, etc., was found most invaluable, and when coal became so scarce it was found that, unless there was much baking to be done, one fire was sufficient in the Kitchen after breakfast till it was time to cook the Cadets' dinner. Cooking by Steam also helped to vary the monotony of the diet, made the food steamed much lighter and enabled food, vegetables especially, to be put on the tables in a much more palatable form and warmer than when nets were used.

A 5 h.p. Vertical Steam Boiler was obtained for generating the steam. The furnace of this type of boiler is most economical, since it is a most excellent incinerator. The steam from this boiler was led to—

(1) Four Hot Plates and Carving Tables in the Dining Rooms.

(2) Three 2¼ cwt. Steam Cookers in the Kitchen.

(3) Five 35 gall. "Cow" Boilers in the Kitchen.

(4) Sixteen Sinks in the Scullories.

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The Boiler was afterwards lagged. This increased the efficiency of the Boiler 15%.

The Carving Tables were the ordinary 7 ft. Carving Tables, with wooden flap for plates, recessed to take the ordinary army cooking pots. Underneath was a hot cupboard with the shelf, which heated the plates required for meals. This ensured hot plates for meals.

The Steam Cookers were each fitted with six iron baskets. Each Cooker took $2\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of food. It was found that when puddings and meat were steamed iron trays would be better. These had been ordered, but were countermanded in November. For vegetables the baskets are the best. The advantage of these Cookers enabled food to be lighter, and also enabled the trays of vegetables to be taken straight out of the Cookers into the Dining Rooms without having to undo nets and so break up the vegetables. The food was, therefore, served up much better.

Attached to the side pipe of one of these Cookers was a Steam Valve. This enabled any cooking pot, tea urn, or other utensil to be thoroughly scoured out by steam when required.

A silent Steam Boiling Nozzle was placed in five of the Government "Cow" Boilers. This enabled water for tea or coffee to be brought to the boil in twenty to twenty-five minutes, and vegetables, such as cabbage, which could not be steamed, were boiled in these. When the water had been brought to the boil very little steam, which could be regulated above each Boiler, was required to keep the water boiling. The saving of coal effected was very considerable.

Steam was also led into sixteen sinks in the various scullories. This ensured hot water for washing up the crockery. This prevented the need of separate installation for hot water being installed, and saved fuel. It also prevented hot water going astray for baths, etc. The only steps to be taken was that when the sinks were finished with, cold water should at once be put into the sinks. The steam was then turned into the sinks when there was surplus steam, or directly the meals had been served from the Kitchen.

Management of steam in:—

(*a*) The Sinks.
(*b*) The Hot Plates.
(*c*) The Kitchen.

Orders were posted up by the Boiler for use of the stoker on duty as to the need of steam required at certain times. The Kitchen had the first

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claim. It was found by judicious use of steam that the Boiler was quite big enough to do the work required of it, so long as the sinks were full of hot water after meals. Orders were therefore given that no more steam would be turned into the sinks half an hour after meals. If the sinks had not been filled with cold water, the crockery had to be washed up in cold water. This state of affairs only happened once or twice. It was also discovered that when once the Steam Hot Plates and Cookers had been blown through very little steam was required to keep them going. Orders were therefore issued that at stated times before meals a large head of steam —30–40 lbs.—should be raised, and all Hot Plates and Steam Cookers required for use for the next meal were blown through. After this had happened 8 to 10 lbs. of steam was quite sufficient to keep the Hot Plates, the Cookers, and the "Cow" Boilers going. Steam for the sinks could not be spared during these operations.

Two National Bread Cutters, made by Parnall, were used by the Battalion. The advantage of these Bread Cutters was that the loaf, or loaves, were put into a tray and fed up by a worm. The knife was shielded. The only thing required was to turn the handle, the bread being automatically delivered cut the other side of the knife. This prevented fingers being cut, as no fingers ought to be near the knife. There was only one accident in over two years, and that was when the machine was being cleaned. The accident was not serious. The thickness of the bread could be regulated as well.

A Diet Sheet is attached.

Anthracite Stoves were found to be most useful in Ante-rooms, Dining Rooms, and Public Rooms. These Stoves require a little understanding, but when once mastered give a magnificent heat. They can be left in day and night, and only require filling up night and morning. They are most economical. From the middle of September to end of January seven Anthracite Stoves were kept going in Ante-rooms, etc., and the amount of Anthracite consumed during that period is just under five tons.

The staff in the Cadets' Mess was found at first by the Women's Legion, which afterwards became the Q.M.A.A.C., the establishment laid down being the same as for an Officers' Mess. The Cadets' Mess, therefore, had a staff of twenty-two cooks and sixty-two waitresses. The number of cooks was, however, reduced to sixteen when the labour-saving machinery was installed.

Great difficulty was experienced at first in accustoming the head cook to deal in such large quantities of stuff, but the thanks of every Cadet should

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go to the head cook, Miss Green. She was head cook for nearly eighteen months. The waitresses were in charge of head waitresses, one for every room, and most Cadets of D and B Companies at Pirbright, and all the Companies at Hazeley, will remember the head waitresses, Miss White and Miss Carter. The former was a head waitress the whole time the Battalion was formed, the latter left August, 1918. The thanks of the whole Battalion, and none more than the writer's, should also be given to the various Lady Superintendents, afterwards called Administrators, Miss Farrar, Miss Lace, Miss Clay, Miss Wint, and lastly, Miss Galbraith, for the trouble taken in smoothing over many difficulties and the general supervision of the women.

Besides the establishment of women a Cadets' Mess Sergeant was allowed. Bugler Sergeant Munn held that position all through, and the thanks of the Battalion is due to him and his stokers who worked under him.

Before leaving the subject of the staff the Battalion would like to record their thanks to those women who have worked in the Battalion since it started, and hopes that the book forwarded to them will be some very slight acknowledgment of their work. The *esprit de corps* amongst them could not have been better.

Lastly, and by no means least, our thanks are due to the P.R.I., Captain Pleydell-Bouverie, 5th D.G.'s, who has coped with all the difficulties inherent in the performance of a duty such as this. Only he and the head cook can know the difficulty, caused by the shortage of food-stuffs, of making the food go round, and his inspiration in providing labour-saving devices, hot warmers, steamers, and steam in the kitchen and pantries can be safely said to have saved the situation.

IX.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

FROM the time when the Battalion was given the task of training Cadets exclusively for Commissions in the Tank Corps, everything possible was done to foster and promote their *esprit de corps*. The Battalion was in a fortunate position as regards this.

After being selected for training for a Commission in the Tank Corps, the future officer first underwent a Course, lasting for from six to twelve weeks, at the Tank Corps Preliminary Training Company at Wareham.

After having been selected there for further training, he was posted to this Battalion, and became a Tank Corps Officer Cadet. He remained

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under training in the Cadet Battalion for from five to seven months, and, after passing his Examinations and being recommended by the Commanding Officer, he was granted his Commission in the Tank Corps.

In this way the future Officers of the Corps enjoyed the advantage of training together during the whole period previous to their gaining their Commissions. Further, a large proportion of the Cadets were drawn from the ranks of the Tank Corps, and these were able to hand on the benefit of their practical experience to those Cadets who had been drawn from other Arms, or who had not served overseas.

A very close liaison was maintained between the Battalion and the Staff and Officers of the Tank Corps, both in training and in games.

The Lanyards awarded to the personnel of the Tank Corps, in recognition of distinguished service in the Field, were presented to those of the Cadets who had left their Units before they had received them publicly on parade, thus adding an additional link to the connection between the Battalion and the Corps.

The latest information regarding Tanks and their employment was regularly supplied to the Battalion. The weekly summaries of information were posted in the Cadets' quarters, and the performances of the Tanks in France and on other Fronts were followed by them with the greatest interest.

Frequent visits from the Staff and Officers of the Corps stimulated the enthusiasm of the Cadets, and visits by Officers of the Instructional Staff to the Tank Training Centres enabled the instruction to be kept up-to-date.

Matches in practically all games between Tank Corps teams and teams consisting of Officers and Cadets from the Battalion all assisted in maintaining the close relationship between the Battalion and the Corps for which it was training the future Officers.

X.

HEALTH.

THE health of the Cadets was uniformly good. Very few serious cases of illness occurred, and, though large numbers of Cadets were affected during the influenza epidemics, the disease assumed a mild form, and only temporary inconvenience was caused. Special arrangements were made in the Camp Hospital for the reception of Cadets, and the thanks of the Battalion are due to the Camp Senior Medical Officers for the efforts they made to provide every comfort for the Cadet while in hospital.

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XI.

CONDUCT.

THE Conduct of the Cadets throughout was exemplary, and they fully justified the practice of allowing them as much liberty as possible. It was inevitable that some Cadets who were not suitable for Commissions should have been sent to the Battalion: these were soon discovered and returned to their Units. Such cases, however, were comparatively few, and probably considerably below the average percentage in the ordinary Infantry Cadet Battalion. This was probably due to the fact that all Cadets were required to possess some special qualification for the Tank Corps, and that they consequently underwent a more stringent selection before being sent to the Battalion for training.

XII.

THE "TANK" CHURCH.

WHEN the Battalion settled down in Hazeley Down Camp it was found that the only existing Church Hut in the Camp was situated at the opposite end to the lines the Battalion occupied. This state of things soon appeared, as the life of the Battalion developed, to be most unsatisfactory, as the Church was a considerable distance away, and, further, it was felt that a Cadet Battalion which was given everything that was necessary for the training of an officer, from a material point of view, ought to have some quiet place where Cadets would be able to carry on their religious life, a place which they could feel was their own, and always open for private use in addition to the Services of the Church.

Fortunately, in the spring of 1918, a hut close to the lines, which had formerly been used as a Recreation Hut for troops, became available. The Chaplain at that time, the Rev. J. Garfield Roberts, C.F., therefore set to work, with every encouragement and support from the Commanding Officer, to turn the hut, as far as camp conditions permitted, into a place worthy of the worship of Almighty God, and which should provide an atmosphere of quiet for those who sought it in the middle of the busy life of training.

The "Tank" Church, as it was called, was accordingly dedicated by the Rev. R. E. V. Hanson, S.C.F., Winchester and District, at a Service held on March 27th, 1918.

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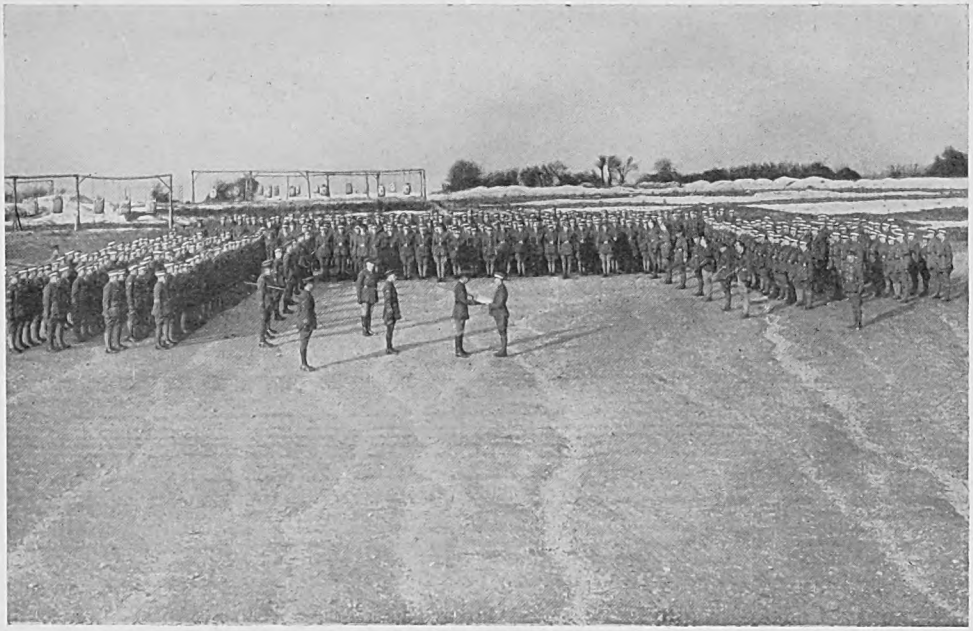

Presentation of Tank Corps Lanyard to Cadet A. W. Smith, 17th December, 1918.

The Tank Church.

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Unfortunately, 120 was about the limit of the Church's capacity, but everyone in the Battalion was represented, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Newfoundland Regiment lent their band for the occasion. Mr. Hanson, in his Address, said how much he hoped that Members of the Battalion would use the Church as a foundation for their whole training.

The writer of these notes, looking back over the nine months he was with the Battalion, is thankful to be able to say emphatically that the Church was used as the Senior Chaplain suggested by very many Cadets during their course. Undoubtedly it would have been used to a larger extent had it been possible to hold the Sunday Church Parade in the Tank Church, because it would have accustomed larger numbers of Cadets to coming there; but one who had an unique opportunity of judging (apart from the Chaplain) said definitely that the Church and its Services played no small part in the happiness of the Battalion's life, to which all who were with No. 24 O.C.B. would testify.

The Sunday Celebrations of the Holy Communion always had their congregation, and it is perhaps worthy of note that within the year some twenty Cadets of all ages up to thirty-five were prepared and presented to the Bishop for Confirmation.

In the middle of July, 1918, it was decided to hold a Short Service of Night Prayers of ten minutes' duration at 9.40 each night. Fifteen Cadets were present at the first of these Services, and both Officers and Cadets came in increasing numbers throughout the summer, the record attendance of forty-five being made, appropriately enough, on August 7th, 1918 - the night before the great British offensive in France. This Service was held continuously every night up to the Battalion's dispersal, and the exceptional number of wet nights of the winter naturally affected the numbers. There were always one or two present in spite of the wet or cold.

In closing this short account of the Tank Church, the writer feels that Members of the Battalion will be glad to read that though the Church was only open for some ten and a half months over £120 was collected at its Services, the great majority of which was given to Church Societies or the Relief of those Disabled in the War.

Finally, record should be made of the gratitude of the Battalion to the Vicar of Twyford, the Rev. H. S. Morris, who was always glad for the Parade Service to be held in his Church whenever it could be arranged. This was a privilege which was greatly appreciated, as it was impossible to create very much of the right atmosphere for worship in the Battalion Lecture Room, the only building of the necessary size in the Camp.

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XIII.

CLOTHING.

CADETS were clothed in accordance with the scale laid down in War Clothing Regulations, Table 1, *i.e.*, the same as for all troops serving at home during Mobilization.

In addition to the above, each Cadet was allowed an advance of £8 for the provision of the following articles of uniform (A.C.I. 1020 of 1916):—

1 Service Dress Jacket without collar badges.
1 Pair Bedford Cord Breeches.
1 Khaki Shirt.
2 Khaki Collars.
1 Khaki Tie.
1 Service Dress Cap with Regimental Badge.
1 Pair Puttees.

On being Commissioned, Cadets only drew £42 Outfit Allowance, as the above-mentioned articles of clothing were of "Officer" pattern and only required the addition of collar badges and badges of rank on the shoulder. The advance of £8 was drawn through P. & M. Book.

In the case of Cadets who did not proceed to Commission, the advance of £8 remained as a charge against the public, and the articles of clothing were withdrawn and handed into Regimental Store; such clothing was either sold to other Cadets or returned to the Army Ordnance Department.

Cadets who purchased a "second-hand" uniform prior to September, 1917, were charged half the original cost of same (A.C.I. 2149 of 1916); after that date fixed prices were charged for certain articles, the remainder being sold to the best advantage (A.C.I. 1463 of 1917 and 28 of 1918). If they did not have a new uniform from the tailor in addition they drew £46 Outfit Allowance on being Commissioned. If they obtained a new uniform as well as a second-hand one the cost of the latter was charged against them, through the P. and M. Book, in the usual way.

Cadets while undergoing training with a Cadet Unit wore:—

1. A white band round the cap, two of which were issued to each Cadet (A.C.I. 503 and 1019 of 1916). These were returned to Store when Cadets left the Unit.

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2. Cap Badge of the Machine Gun Corps, until the Tank Corps became a separate Corps, after which they wore the Tank Corps Cap Badge.
3. No shoulder badges until shoulder badges fitted with a loop to slip on to the shoulder strap, and with the numeral of the Unit in red worsted embroidery, were introduced in December, 1917. (A.C.I. 1761 of 1917.)

The Uniform Allowance of £8 advanced to Cadets was later increased as under, owing to the provision of extra articles and the increased cost of material:—

To £9 by A.C.I. 1034 of 1917, and to £10 by A.C.I. 983 of 1918.

Extra articles provided, *1 Khaki Shirt. Nil.
(Making a total of 2.)

1 Pair Boots.

* Reduced to 1 by A.C.I. 28 of 1918.

Prior to 1st July, 1917, Cadets had either to wear the ordinary Regimental Ankle Boots with Cadet Uniform or provide a more suitable pair out of their own pocket, which most of them did. From that date to 1st January, 1918, Cadets purchased boots out of the advance of £9. After 1st January, 1918, brown boots were issued to Cadets from the Army Clothing Department at a cost of 25*s*. per pair. (A.C.I. 21 of 1918.)

Bernard Weatherill, of 55, Conduit Street, London, Ascot, Camberley, and Aldershot, was the contractor for the supply of Cadet uniforms, which were well made, of excellent material, and well fitted.

Equipment.

The 1914 Pattern Equipment was issued for drill purposes, but for walking out a brown leather waistbelt, bandolier equipment, pattern 1903, was issued.

On being Commissioned Cadets were able to obtain a set of Sam Browne Equipment from the Army Ordnance Department, on payment, at the Vocabulary rate.

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APPENDIX I.

Roll of Officers on the Instructional Staff.

COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar, D.S.O., The Rifle Brigade. Formation in Nov., 1916, to 21st May, 1917.
Lieut.-Col. W. H. Moseley, M.C., The Wiltshire Regiment. 22nd May, 1917, to Nov., 1917.
Lieut.-Col. R. A. C. L. Leggett, D.S.O., The Worcestershire Regiment. Nov., 1917, to April, 1919.

CHIEF INSTRUCTORS.

Capt. J. Reeve	The Rifle Brigade	11-16	to 17- 4-17
Major G. E. Wilkinson, M.C. ...	Northumberland Fusiliers ...	4- 6-17	to 21- 3-18
,, R. P. Shea	Leicestershire Regiment ...	19- 9-17	to 31-12-18
,, J. Q. Henriques ...	16th London Regiment (Queen's Westminster Rifles)	4- 4-18	to 3-19

ADJUTANTS.

Capt. the Hon. A. A. Tennyson	The Rifle Brigade	26-11-16	to 7- 4-17
,, J. Steel Harvey	The Royal Scots	24-11-16	to 19- 2-18
,, J. F. Arthur	Machine Gun Corps	30- 4-17	to 31- 1-19
,, K. D. Taylor	Essex Regiment and Tank Corps	24-11-16	to 4-19

P. R. I.

Capt. H. P. Bouverie	5th Dragoon Guards	26-11-16	to 4-19

QUARTERMASTER.

Lieut. H. Brown...	General List	19-11-16	to 4-19

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Capt. Finlay	Royal Army Medical Corps ...
,, Fraser	,, ,, ,, ,, ...
,, Smithies	,, ,, ,, ,, ...
,, Alderson	,, ,, ,, ,, ...

CHAPLAINS.

The Rev. F. Martin Roberts ...
The Rev. A. Garfield Roberts
The Rev. G. H. Warde

COMPANY COMMANDERS.

A Company.

Capt. Wightwick	The London Regiment ...	11-16	to 17- 4-17
,, R. A. Wolfe-Murray ...	The Gordon Highlanders ...	26-12-16	to 21- 3-17
Major G. A. Baird, M.C. ...	Bedfordshire Regiment ...	19- 7-17	to 4- 4-18
,, J. Q. Henriques ...	16th London Regiment ...	4- 4-18	to 3-19
Capt. C. G. Whitefield	The Suffolk Regiment ...	12-11-17	to 4-19

B Company.

Capt. L. H. Marriage	The Yorkshire Regiment ...	11-16	to 17- 8-17
,, J. Steel Harvey	Royal Scots	24-11-16	to 19- 2-18
,, R. J. McIntyre, M.C. ...	Leicestershire Regiment ...		
,, E. A. Heape	Middlesex Regiment	29- 4-18	to 3-19

C Company.

Capt. Houstoun Boswell ...	The Black Watch		
Major G. L. Thompson ...	A. and S. Highlanders	11- 4-17	to 3- 4-19

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D Company.

Capt. J. Reeve	The Rifle Brigade	11-16	to 17- 4-17
,, G. N. Lodge	The Queen's West Surrey Regt.	24- 1-17	to 3-12-17
Major R. P. Shea	Leicestershire Regiment ...	19- 9-17	to 31-12-18
,, C. H. Fair, D.S.O. ...	County of London Regiment ...	3- 4-18	to 13- 9-18
Capt. D. W. Sutherland, D.C.M.	Leicestershire Regiment ...	26- 7-17	to 3-19

Details Company.

Capt. G. T. Norris	Machine Gun Corps	26-11-16	to 23- 4-17
,, A. P. Janion	6th Dragoon Guards	27-12-16	to 4- 6-18
,, R. H. Rawlinson	Machine Gun Corps	24- 1-17	to 3-12-17
,, H. P. Bouverie	5th Dragoon Guards	26-11-16	to 4-19
,, P. W. Leigh-Pemberton	Royal Field Artillery ...	24- 4-17	to 4- 4-19
,, C. H. Buckingham ...	The Northamptonshire Regiment	30- 4-17	to 13- 7-18

INSTRUCTORS.

Major D. A. Campbell	King's Liverpool Regiment ...	6- 6-18	to 8- 3-19
,, K. D. Taylor	Essex Regiment and Tank Corps	24-11-16	to 4-19
Capt. Keith			
,, G. B. Sleigh	King's Own (R.L.) Regiment ...	10- 8-18	to 4-19
,, G. W. Capes	Hampshire Regiment	26-11-18	to 4-19
,, R. L. Sharpe	London Regiment	6-11-18	to 25- 3-19
,, A. V. Crossman	The Welch Regiment ...	12-12-18	to 4-19
,, R. H. Rawlinson ...	Machine Gun Corps	24- 1-17	to 3-12-17
,, G. N. Lodge	The Queen's West Surrey Regt.	24- 1-17	to 3-12-17
,, J. F. Arthur	Machine Gun Corps	30- 4-17	to 31- 1-19
,, E. N. G. Arkell	Suffolk Regiment	10- 8-17	to 10- 2-19
,, C. H. Buckingham ...	Northamptonshire Regiment ...	30- 4-17	to 13- 7-18
,, C. G. Whitefield	Suffolk Regiment	12-11-17	to 4-19
,, H. C. Osborne, M.C. ...	Northamptonshire Regiment ...	17-11-17	to 3-19
,, P. W. Leigh-Pemberton	Royal Field Artillery	24- 4-17	to 4- 4-19
,, D. W. Sutherland, D.C.M.	Leicestershire Regiment ...	26- 7-17	to 1- 3-19
,, F. N. Marey	King's Shropshire L.I. ...	25- 3-18	to 8-11-18
,, A. C. S. Palin	Leinster Regiment	6- 4-18	to 6- 2-19
,, E. A. Heape	Middlesex Regiment	29- 4-18	to 30- 3-19
,, W. M. Dickinson ...	Highland Light Infantry ...	25- 5-18	to 15- 1-19
,, J. T. Scriven	Machine Gun Corps	7- 3-17	to 10- 7-17
,, J. Steel Harvey ...	The Royal Scots	24-11-16	to 19- 2-18
,, A. P. Janion	6th Dragoon Guards	27-12-16	to 4- 6-18
,, H. T. Smith, M.C. ...	London Regiment	24- 4-17	to 3- 7-18
,, M. B. Lendrum	Machine Gun Corps and T.C. ...	6-12-16	to 13- 9-18
,, C. K. Thursby-Pelham, M.C.	King's O.S. Borderers ...	13-12-17	to 4- 2-19
,, C. C. A. Monro	King's O.S. Borderers ...	24-11-16	to 27- 6-18
,, H. M. Smith	Scottish Rifles	24-11-16	to 26- 3-19
,, G. H. Gentry	Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers ...	30- 4-17	to 1- 7-18
,, R. G. Grant	20th London Regt. and T.C. ...	6-12-18	to 4-19
,, A. Campbell	Border Regiment	16-11-18	to 4-19
Lieut. J. H. Butler	Machine Gun Corps	26-11-16	to 18- 2-17
,, D. T. Williams	Machine Gun Corps	23- 5-17	to 23- 7-17
,, H. B. Bird	Royal Warwickshire Regiment	26- 3-18	to 8-10-18
,, G. M. Garland, M.C. ...	Durham Light Infantry ...	25- 3-18	to 11- 8-18
,, C. J. D. Church ...	King's O.S. Borderers ...	5- 4-18	to 28- 2-19
,, R. U. Sayce	South Wales Borderers ...	1- 4-18	to 4-19
,, V. L. Clift	East Surrey Regiment ...	5- 8-18	to 12-11-18
,, C. F. Fryer	Royal West Kent Regiment ...	30- 9-18	to 23- 1-19

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Lieut. D. M. P. Phillips ...	Middlesex Regiment, attached Machine Gun Corps ...	30- 9-18 to	4-19
„ A. P. Pitman	... ...	11-16 to 19-	5-17
„ V. W. Davies	... ...	11-16 to 31-12-	17
„ Callingham	Royal Garrison Artillery ...		
„ Charlton	... ...	11-16 to 25-	4-17
„ E. G. Holtom	Lancashire Regt. and M.G.C.	30- 4-17 to 15-	7-18
„ R. R. S. Titchener ...	The Rifle Brigade	26- 1-17 to 24-	3-18
„ A. N. Pictor	Somerset Light Infantry ...	20- 9-17 to 5-	7-18
„ R. H. F. Denham ...	Royal Irish Rifles	16-11-17 to 13-	1-19
„ C. J. Norton	... ...	30- 4-17 to 27-	2-18
„ W. P. Heany	East Yorkshire Regiment ...	8-11-17 to	4-19
„ J. W. Hunt	Dorset Regiment	28-12-17 to	4-19
„ V. B. Cleaver	Suffolk Regiment	31-12-17 to 22-	1-19

APPENDIX II.

Officer Cadet Battalions (Household Brigade, Infantry and Tank Corps).

WAR ESTABLISHMENT.—PERSONNEL.

600 *Cadets.* (4 *Companies.*)

Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Company Quartermaster-Sergeants	4
Second-in-Command (Major, Class CC)	1	Sergeant Instructors (1 per 25 Cadets)	24
Adjutant and Quartermaster ...	—	Orderly-Room Sergeant	1
Adjutant	1	Orderly-Room Clerks	2
Quartermaster	1	Cadets' Mess Sergeant	1
Officer i/c Messing	1	Sergeant-Drummer	1
Company Commanders	4	Sergeant-Tailor	1
Company Officers	20	Sergeant-Shoemaker	1
	—	Sergeant-Cook	1
Total Officers	29	Officers' Mess Sergeant	1
			—
Regimental Sergeant-Major (W.O. Class I)	1	Total Sergeants	37
Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant (W.O. Class II)	1	Drummers and Fifers, Buglers, or Pipers (3 per Company) ...	12
Company Sergeant-Majors (W.O. Class II)	4	Employments	178
	—		—
Total Warrant Officers ...	6	Total rank and file ...	190
		Horses, riding	3

In addition, the following are authorised for No. 24 (Tank Corps) Officer Cadet Battalion (600 Cadets):—

Officer Assistant Instructors	2	Making total of Officers, 31.
Q.-M.-S. Instructor	1	„ „ Warrant Officers, 8.
C.-S.-M. Instructor	1	
Sergeant Instructors	8	„ „ Sergeants, 50.
„ „ (signalling) ...	4	
„ „ (internal combustion engines) ...	4	

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APPENDIX III.

ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED WITH THIS BATTALION.

Regtl. No.	Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Date of Joining.	Date of Leaving.	How Employed.
1149	*S.-M. Payne	6th R.B. ...	25-11-16	28- 2-17	R.-S.-M.
5518	§C.-S.-M. Chantler, J. ...	do. ...	1-12-16	Disb'dm't.	C.-S.-M.
1136	§S.-Blr. Munn, J.... ...	do. ...	21-11-16	— —	Cadets' Mess Caterer.
2703	*Sergt. Vickers	do. ...	21-11-16	1- 5-17	Drill.
9875	*Cpl. Bates	do. ...	21-11-16	3-10-18	Drill.
972	*Sergt. Bowring ...	do. ...	21-11-16	3-10-18	Musketry.
3380	*Sergt. Barrett	do. ...	1-12-16	4- 3-18	Drill.
1694	*L.-Sergt. Cornes... ...	do. ...	1-12-16	23- 2-18	O.-R.-Sergt.
1830	*Sergt. Josey	do. ...	21-11-16	8- 5-18	C.-S.-M.
2159	§Sergt. May, F.	do. ...	21-11-16	Disb'dm't.	Musketry.
495	§Sergt. Raby, W. ...	do. ...	21-11-16	8- 3-19	Armourer.
1968	*L.-Cpl. Daish	do. ...	21-11-16	11- 2-17	Details.
2814	§Sergt. Marsh	do. ...	1-12-16	18- 3-18	Drill.
4148	§Sergt. Parkin, C. ...	M.G.C. ...	1-12-16	10- 2-19	Musketry.
20616	§Sergt. Bishop, H. ...	do. ...	1-12-16	22- 1-19	Musketry and C.-Q.-M.-S.
17673	Sergt. Donnelly, J. ...	do. ...	1-12-16	23 - 2-17	Gun Instructor
21618	§Sergt. Gibson, A. ...	do. ...	1-12-16	10- 2-19	do.
4682	*Sergt. Langridge, R. ...	do. ...	1-12-16	10- 2-19	do.
9154	§Sergt. Ellis, S.	do. ...	1-12-16	6-12-18	do.
712	*A.-Sergt. Hulley ...	7th Ches. ...	25-11-16	30- 6-17	do.
13640	*R.-Q.-M.-S.Trowbridge,T.	M.G.C. ...	1-12-16	12- 7-18	R.-Q.-M.-S.
39287	*L.-Cpl. Masterson, D. ...	N.C.C. ...	25-11-16	10- 1-17	Details.
5806	§L.-Cpl. Jennings, F. ...	6th R.B. ...	6-12-16	25- 3-19	Sergt.-Dmr.
4778	*L.-Cpl. Errington, F. ...	do. ...	6-12-16	22-12-18	Bugler.
3371	§Sergt. White, H. ...	do. ...	9-12-16	9- 3-19	C.-S.-M.
13245	Sergt. Bunyan, J. ...	R.G.A. ...	29-12-16	29- 7-17	6-pounder.
2144	†C.-Q.-M.-S. Warren,G.D.	6th R.B. ...	28-12-16	Disb'dm't.	C.-S.-M.
9545	§Sergt. Saunders	50th Ches. ...	3- 3-17	23- 2-19	Gun Instructor
8564	§Sergt. Davies	7th K. L'pls.	3- 3-17	20- 2-19	do.
9990	§Sergt. Barkley, W. ...	R.W.F. ...	3- 3-17	Disb'dm't.	Musketry.
6980	†Sergt. Waters, E. ...	7th M'sex.	3- 3-17	19- 2-19	Gun Instructor
1512	†Sergt. Bonnett, E. ...	1st Cambs.	3- 3-17	2- 2-19	do.
4060	Sergt. Morgan	21st Londons	3- 3-17	13- 3-18	do.
1237	†Sergt. Jordan, H. ...	4th Ches. ...	10-12-16	10- 2-19	do.
9323	Q.-M.-S. Titchener ...	R.B. ...	2- 1-17	3-17	do.
20646	†Sergt. Whitney, F. ...	M.G.C. ...	10- 1-17	8- 3-19	do.
52237	Sergt. Thompson, J. ...	do. ...	17- 1-17	3- 2-17	do.
52341	Sergt. Howard, E. ...	do. ...	17- 1-17	3- 2-17	do.
4903	Sergt. Mitchell, G. ...	do. ...	17- 1-17	3- 2-17	do.
42347	Sergt. Spreadbury ...	do. ...	17- 1-17	3- 2-17	do.
505	Sergt. Wilks	R.G.A. ...	17- 1-17	29- 7-17	6-pounder.
339	§C.-Q.-M.-S. Sillence, J.	A.C.C. ...	17- 1-17	Disb'dm't.	C.-S.-M.
20434	Sergt. Owen, J. ...	M.G.C. ...	21- 1-17	29- 5-17	Gun Instructor
14589	Sergt. Davis, L. ...	do. ...	21- 1-17	23- 2-17	do.
2531	C.-Q.-M.-S. Higgins, J.	Roy. F. ...	22-11-17	11-10-17	C.-Q.-M.-S.
5215	Cpl. Parfitt	R.B. ...	24- 1-17	24- 7-17	Officers' Mess.

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Regtl. No.	Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Date of Joining.	Date of Leaving.	How Employed.
1082	C.-S.-M. Booth, C. ...	A.G.S. ...	23- 1-17	6- 4-17	A.G.S.
2980	†C.-Q.-M.-S. Thorpe, W.	A.C.C. ...	24- 1-17	26- 3-19	C.-Q.-M.-S.
2157	†Sergt. Back	R.B. ...	1- 3-17	Disb'dm't.	C.-Q.-M.-S.
2271	Sergt. Mutter	M.G.C. ...	1-12-16	23- 3-17	Gun Instructor
83683	Sergt. Edmonds, E. ...	do. ...	1-12-16	29- 5-17	do.
29	C.-S.-M. Hedges, F. ...	R.B. ...	14- 2-17	2-11-17	R.-S.-M.
15597	Sergt. Kelsey, A. ...	M.G.C. ...	1- 3-17	8- 4-18	Signalling.
31378	†Sergt. Tee, G.	do. ...	1- 3-17	5- 2-19	do.
35034	†Sergt. Watling, A. ...	do. ...	1- 3-17	19- 2-19	do.
35032	†Sergt. Nicholls, A. ...	do. ...	1- 3-17	16- 1-17	do.
1524	Sergt. Newnes, A. ...	R.G.A. ...	17- 1-17	28- 7-17	6-pounder.
3356	C.-Q.-M.-S. Evans, D.	M.G.C. ...	— —	8- 7-17	C.-Q.-M.-S.
862	C.-S.-M. Coyle, W. ...	A.G.S. ...	9- 5-17	21- 6-17	P.T.
93022	Cpl. Besarck, M. ...	T.C. ...	15- 5-17	11-10-17	Details.
95254	†Cpl. Gapper, J.	T.C. ...	15- 5-17	10- 2-19	Drill.
93156	Cpl. Evans, W.	Tank Corps	15- 5-17	11-10-17	Details.
95693	Cpl. Sharples, W. ...	do. ...	15- 5-17	15- 3-18	Drill.
95629	Cpl. Pinder, F.	do. ...	15- 5-17	10- 8-18	Musketry.
96415	†L.-Cpl. Marsh, H. ...	do. ...	15- 5-17	2- 2-19	Prov. Sergt.
632	Sergt.-Instr. Haley, H....	A.G.S. ...	9- 2-17	4-10-18	P.T.
739	†Sergt. Maitland, G. ...	M.G.C. ...	25- 4-17	27- 1-19	Gun Instructor
2355	A.-Sergt. Tidman, J. ...	do. ...	14- 6-17	16- 4-18	do.
2262	A.-Sergt. Adams, J. ...	do. ...	14- 6-17	6-11-18	do.
1982	A.-Sergt. Langworthy	do. ...	14- 6-17	6-11-18	do.
38552	A.-Sergt. Watson, G. ...	do. ...	14- 6-17	8- 4-18	do.
617	†A.-Sergt. Bunting, L. ...	do. ...	15- 5-17	10- 2-19	I.C.E.
863	S.-Sergt. Smith, S. ...	A.G.S. ...	16- 6-17	8-11-17	P.T.
7/4175	†Sergt. Floyd, A. ...	92nd T. Res.	18- 6-17	8- 2-19	Master Tailor.
14155	†Sergt. Morgan, A. ...	M.G.C. ...	3- 7-17	10- 2-19	Gun Instructor
13428	†C.-Q.-M.-S. Clarke, T. ...	do. ...	3- 7-17	18- 1-19	C.-Q.-M.-S.
30697	A.-Sergt. Lee, F. ...	do. ...	14- 6-17	8- 4-18	Gun Instructor
41044	†Cpl. Galliard, F. ...	do. ...	6- 6-17	29- 1-19	P.T.
32010	†Cpl. Layton, B. ...	R.B. ...	16- 2-16	29- 1-19	Q.-M. Office.
37442	Cpl. Walker, J.	M.G.C. ...	15- 9-17	9- 9-18	Officers' Mess.
333025	C.-Q.-M.-S. Cowper, E....	K. L'pools.	15- 9-17	Disb'dm't.	C.-Q.-M.-S.
1453	Sergt. Burton, B. ...	Lancs. Fus.	15- 9-17	12- 2-19	P.T.
18342	†Sergt. Stead, W. ...	R.B. ...	15- 9-17	22- 1-19	Musketry.
13886	L.-Sergt. Alvey, G. ...	3rd Lines. ...	15- 9-17	9- 5-18	P.T.
92221	†L.-Cpl. Heaton, P. ...	Tank Corps	18- 9-17	19- 1-19	I.C.E.
92224	†L.-Cpl. Facer, J. ...	do. ...	18- 9-17	18- 1-19	do.
1278	C.-S.-M. Smale, A. ...	A.G.S. ...	16- 5-17	16- 7-18	P.T.
19467	R.-S.-M. Marmale, A. ...	Middlesex ...	25-10-17	25-11-17	R.-S.-M.
205260	L.-Cpl. Weatherill, W. ...	Tank Corps	7-11-17	Disb'dm't.	I.C.E.
7440	R.-S.-M. Noble, J. ...	S.W.B. ...	15-11-17	Disb'dm't.	R.-S.-M.
1511	C.-S.-M.-I. Price, C. ...	A.G.S. ...	30-11-17	7- 4-18	P.T.
96744	L.-Cpl. Banfield, E. ...	Tanks ...	18- 9-17	9- 5-18	I.C.E.
71936	†C.-Sergt. Attree, A. C. ...	Royal Fus.	12- 2-18	30- 3-19	O.-R.-Sergt.
286250	†Sergt. Hussey, W. ...	619 Employ. C.	6- 3-18	8- 1-19	Shoemaker.
17590	Sergt. Cranston, J. ...	3rd H.L.I. ...	7- 3-18	Disb'dm't.	Drill.
18032	†Sergt. Ette, J. ...	6th Middlesex	7- 3-18	2- 2-19	Musketry.
265020	†Sergt. Hinks, W. ...	7th Warwicks	15- 3-18	8- 2-19	Drill.
17705	Sergt. Parsons, W. ...	R. Engineers	15- 3-18	9- 9-18	Field Eng.
27017	†Sergt. Maddy, W. ...	3rd Lines. ...	7- 3-18	23- 1-19	Drill.

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Regtl. No.	Rank and Name.	Regiment.	Date of Joining.	Date of Leaving.	How Employed.
1326	†Sergt.-Instr. Smith, A.	A.G.S. ...	9- 4-18	22- 1-19	P.T.
34579	†Sergt. Stanley, G. ...	3rd S.W.B.	8- 4-18	8- 2-19	Gas.
3525	†Sergt. Osborne, G. ...	5th R.B. ...	8- 4-18	8- 2-19	P.T.
2799	†Sergt. King, D.	4th Welch Rgt.	6- 4-18	6-12-18	Musketry.
11612	†Sergt. Liddiard, D. ...	3rd H.L.I. ...	6- 4-18	1-12-19	Drill.
570038	†C.-S.-M. Garnham, G. ...	17th Londons	12- 5-18	2- 2-19	do.
2049	†P.O. Payne, P. J. ...	R.N.D. ...	12- 5-18	2- 2-19	do.
5321	†C.-S.-M. Thurston, W. ...	6th R.B. ...	18- 8-18	Disb'dm't.	R.-Q.-M.-S.
2240	†S.-Sergt. Dennett, A. ...	A.G.S. ...	5- 9-18	1- 2-19	P.T.
386925	†Sergt. Barnes, T. ...	R. Engineers	17- 9-18	22- 1-19	Field Eng.
200380	†L.-Sergt. Watts, S. ...	Ox. & Bucks L.I.	26- 9-18	31- 1-19	Musketry.
378	†C.-S.-M.-I. Perfitt, G.	A.G.S. ...	8-10-18	16- 2-19	P.T.
200123	†Sergt. Southgate, T. ...	Suffolk Regt.	24-11-18	13- 1-19	Musketry.
277241	†Sergt. Arnold, A. ...	Essex Regt.	29-12-18	23- 1-19	do.
100399	†C.-S.-M. Sheppard, D. ...	28th Dur. L.I.	4- 1-19	23- 1-19	do.
80203	†C.-S.-M. Hassell, R. ...	do. ...	4- 1-19	10- 2-19	do.
65995	†C.-S.-M. Adamson, T. ...	Cheshires ...	7- 1-19	19- 2-19	C.-S.-M.
2230	†S.-Sergt. Pearce, J. ...	A.G.S. ...	12- 7-19	1- 2-19	P.T.

NOTE:—* Present at opening of Battalion.
† When Armistice was signed.
§ Present through whole period with Battalion.

APPENDIX IV.

DUTIES OF BATTALION CADET ORDERLY OFFICER.

Cadets of the Senior Company will in future, in roster, perform the duties of Battalion Cadet Orderly Officer. The Roster should be so arranged by O.C. Companies that, according to their respective Numbers, each Cadet performs this duty once. In the case when no Company is passing out, the duties will be extended by the Senior Company over a period of two months. That is, for example, A Company, though it does not pass out until September will perform these duties during the months of August and September, by virtue of their being the Senior Company.

When on duty, though not treated as officers, they should receive the marks of respect which their authority demands.

Battalion Cadet Orderly Officers are reminded that the above has been decided upon to give them a sense of responsibility and a chance of acting on their own, and to give them some portion of authority consistent with their seniority in the Battalion. They should not abuse this privilege, nor be afraid of making use of their powers, if needs be, though they should be careful how they wield their authority—exercise tact, and yet demand and expect immediate compliance and obedience to their orders. They should remember they can always refer to the Battalion Orderly Officer for advice or assistance.

1. The Cadets on B.C.O.O. will wear a Sam Browne belt instead of the belt as now worn when on duty. No brassards worn.

2. The Senior Cadet, if more than one B.C.O.O., will be in charge of such duty Cadets.

3. The B.C.O.O.'s will report to the Battalion Orderly Officer at 8.20 a.m., and take their orders from him.

4. Those next for duty will report to the Adjutant at 9 a.m. and be present at the disposal of accused (if any) by the Commanding Officer.

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DUTIES.

1. *Mess Room.*—In each Dining Hall the B.C.O.O.'s will act as President, and, if more than two, as Vice-President, during the day. The Senior B.C.O.O. will detail the Cadets for this purpose.

They will be responsible that the Cadets are punctual for dinner, properly dressed on all occasions, and are orderly at meals, in fact that the rules of the Mess are observed and maintained.

2. *Club, Billiard, and Ante-Rooms.*—The Cadet Orderly Officer will be responsible for the maintenance of order during the hours of 12.45 to 2.0 p.m., 6.0 to 7.15 p.m., and 7.50 to 8.30 p.m. One (to be told off by the Senior B.C.O.O.,) will always be on duty. They will see that the Liquor Bar is not opened until the appointed hour, and is closed at the hour laid down, that no liquor is taken out of the Club, and that any disorderly conduct or noise is immediately suppressed, that Cadets do not lounge about the bars, but treat the Club as it is meant to be treated, *i.e.*, as a Club and not as a Public House. They will also visit the Ante-Rooms and see that they are kept tidy, etc.

3. On Church and other Parades, when more than one Company is represented, they will take charge of the Parade. On Church Parades one will be told off to each Denomination, and the latter marched by him to the place appointed for the Parade.

4. One Cadet told off by the Senior B.C.O.O. will attend Sick Parade and march it to the Medical Officer's Hut, and report to the Medical Officer, afterwards falling out.

5. All the B.C.O.O.'s will attend the Guard Mounting Parade, and the Senior will take charge until such time as the R.-S.-M. and Battalion Orderly Sergeant arrive, in the meantime inspecting the Guard and the Band.

6. B.C.O.O.'s will attend Rations and take the opportunity of inspecting the meat and groceries before issue.

7. One B.C.O.O. will attend the drawing of rations at the Supply Depot, A.S.C., Morn Hill, and be responsible for the correct weight and issue, returning with the lorry and handing over to the Quartermaster.

8. All B.C.O.O.'s will accompany the Medical Officer on his weekly tour of the Camp, and also the Commanding Officer on his weekly inspection of Camp on Saturday mornings.

9. B.C.O.O.'s will be responsible that all lights are out at 10.15 p.m., except on Saturdays and Sundays, when it is 10.30 p.m., reporting same to the Battalion Orderly Officer.

10. They will attend Staff Parade at Tattoo.

11. During voluntary shooting hours on the 30 yards range one B.C.O.O. (to be told off by the Senior B.C.O.O.) will always be present. His duties will be assigned to him by Captain Palin or the officer in charge.

12. B.C.O.O.'s on the day of their tour of duty will be excused preparation.

13. B.C.O.O.'s will be at the disposal of the Captain of the Week or Battalion Orderly Officer for any duty that may be assigned to him by these Officers.

14. B.C.O.O.'s will render a report, signed by the Orderly Officer of the day, of their duty, to the Company Commander by 8.30 a.m., the following morning and the latter will forward it on to the Orderly Room by 9.0 a.m. same day.

15. In case of fire—1 B.C.O.O. will report to the Adjutant;
1 ,, ,, ,, Captain of the Week; and
1 ,, ,, ,, Fire Officer.
(To be told off by the Senior B.C.O.O.)

16. *Drawing Money.* The Senior B.C.O.O. will report to the Adjutant at 10.15 a.m. on Fridays.

17. B.C.O.O.'s must on no account leave Camp, except on duty.

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APPENDIX V.

"C" COMPANY.—PROGRAMME FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH OCTOBER, 1918.

	MONDAY, 7TH.	TUESDAY, 8TH.	WED., 9TH.	THURS., 10TH.	FRIDAY, 11TH.	SAT., 12TH.
8.45 to 9.30	1 and 2 Platoons. Bayonet Fighting. 3 and 4 Platoons, Signalling.	D.C.O	1 and 2 Platoons, Topography. 3 and 4 Platoons, Drill.	1 and 2 Platoons, Drill. 3 and 4 Platoons, Topography.	Drill.	D.C.O.
9.30 to 10.15	1 and 2 Platoons, Drill 3 and 4 Platoons, Signalling.	Tactics.	1 and 2 Platoons, Topography. 3 Platoon, I.C.E. 4 Platoon, Gas Drill.	1 Platoon, I.C.E. 2 Platoon, Visual Training, Miniature Range 3 and 4 Platoons, Topography	1 Platoon, Lewis Gun Exam. 2 Platoon, I.C.E. 3 Platoon, Gas Drill. 4 Platoon, Visual Training, Miniature Range.	1 and 2 Platoons, Signalling. 3 Platoon, Visual Training, Miniature Range. 4 Platoon, I.C.E.
10.15 to 11. 0	D.C.O.	Tactics.	1 and 2 Platoons, Topography. 3 Platoon, I.C.E. 4 Platoon, Physical Training.	1 Platoon, I.C.E. 2 Platoon, Visual Training, Miniature Range. 3 and 4 Platoons, Topography.	1 Platoon, Lewis Gun Exam. 2 Platoon, I.C.E. 3 Pltn., Physical Training. 4 Platoon, Visual Training, Miniature Range.	1 and 2 Platoons, Signalling. 3 Platoon, Visual Training, Miniature Range. 4 Platoon, I.C.E.
11.15 to 12. 0	Tactics.	Tactics.	1 and 2 Platoons, Topography. 3 Platoon, I.C.E. 4 Platoon, Platoon Training.	1 Platoon, I.C.E. 2 Platoon, Lewis Gun Exam. 3 and 4 Platoons, Topography.	1 Platoon, Visual Training, Miniature Range. 2 Platoon, I.C.E. 3 Platoon, Pltn. Training. 4 Pltn., Lewis Gun Exam.	1 Platoon, Gas Drill. 2 Platoon, Platoon Training. 3 Pltn., L.G. Exam. 4 Platoon, I.C.E.
12. 0 to 12.45	Tactics.	Tactics.	1 and 2 Platoons, Topography. 3 Platoon, I.C.E. 4 Platoon, Platoon Training.	1 Platoon, I.C.E. 2 Platoon, Lewis Gun Exam. 3 and 4 Platoons, Topography.	1 Platoon, Visual Training, Miniature Range. 2 Platoon, I.C.E. 3 Platoon, Pltn. Training. 4 Pltn., Lewis Gun Exam.	1 Platoon, Platoon Training. 2 Platoon, Gas Drill. 3 Pltn., L.G. Exam. 4 Platoon, I.C.E.
2. 0 to 2.45	Lecture Law.	Sports.	1 and 2 Platoons, Topography. 3 and 4 Platoons, Bayonet Fighting.	1 and 2 Platoons, Platoon Training. 3 and 4 Platoons, Topography.	Drill.	
2.45 to 3.30	D.C.O.	Sports.	Drill.	1 and 2 Platoons, Platoon Training. 3 and 4 Platoons, Topography.	Lecture, Medical Officer.	
8.30 to 9.30	Preparation.	Preparation.	1 and 2 Platoons, Night Work. 3 and 4 Platoons, Preparation.	1 and 2 Platoons, Preparation. 3 and 4 Platoons, Night Work.	Preparation.	

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APPENDIX VI.

DIET SHEET FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21ST, 1919.

MEALS.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
7.45 A.M.	Porridge, Bacon & Liver, Tea, Bread & Butter, Marmalade.	Porridge, Fried Herrings, Tea, Bread & Butter, Marmalade.	Porridge, Bacon and Potatoes, Tea, Bread & Butter, Marmalade.	Porridge, Fish Cakes, Tea, Bread & Butter, Marmalade.	Porridge, Bacon & Beans, Tea, Bread & Butter, Marmalade.	Porridge, Smoked Haddock, Tea, Bread & Butter, Marmalade.	Porridge, Sausages, Bacon Tea, Bread & Butter Marmalade.
1 P.M.	Stew of Meat, Mashed Potatoes, Parsnips. Ginger Pudding, Custard Sauce, Coffee.	Roast Meat, Stewed Meat, Potatoes, Peas. Plum Pudding, White Sauce, Coffee.	Barley Soup, Cold Meat, Potatoes, Pickles. Beetroot, Spotted Dog. Custard.	Rice Soup, Brawn, Potatoes, H.P. Sauce, Beetroot, Steamed Raisin Pudding. Custard.	Potato Soup, Fish Pudding, Mashed Potatoes, Carrots, Stewed Prunes, Tapioca, Cheese and Biscuits.	Mulligatawny Soup, Cold Meat, Bubble and Squeak, Mashed Potatoes, Pickles, Biscuit Pudding.	Pea Soup, Corned Beef, Mashed Potatoes, Beetroot, H.P. Sauce, Suet Pudding, Syrup.
4.15 P.M.	Tea, Bread & Butter, Jam.	Tea, Bread & Butter, Honey.	Tea, Bread & Butter, Rock Cakes.	Tea, Bread & Butter, Gingerbread.	Tea, Bread & Butter, Raisin Cake.	Tea, Bread & Butter, Fish Paste.	Tea, Bread & Butter, Potato Scones.
7.30 P.M.	Potato Soup Curried Beans and Rice, Potatoes, Cabbage, Lemon Curd Tart, Welsh Rarebit.	Mulligatawny Soup, Macaroni Cheese, Potatoes, Colcannon, Bread & Butter, Pudding, Sardines on Toast,	Curry of Meat, Rice, Potatoes, Turnips, Peach Fritters, Coffee.	Roast Meat, Stewed Meat, Fried Potatoes, Parsnips, Eccles Tart, Coffee.	Meat Pies, Potatoes, Turnips, Trifle. Rice and Cheese, Coffee.	Fried Meat and Onions, Potatoes, Parsnips, Baked Batter Pudding, Syrup Sauce, Coffee.	Steak and Kidney Pudding, Potatoes, Carrots, Marjorie Pudding, Fish Croutons, Coffee.

N.B.—No extra purchases allowed of Bread, Meat, Bacon, Salt, Sugar, except the amounts supplied by the R.A.S.C.

The following articles were also rationed:—Cheese, 4 ozs. a week; Jam, 4 ozs. a week; Butter, 6 ozs. a week; Flour, 1½ ozs. a day. No flour to be purchased if Biscuits or Cake were bought on the same day.

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PRESENTATION OF TANK TO THE CITY OF WINCHESTER, May 7th, 1919.

[Reprinted from the "Hampshire Observer," Winchester, May 10th, 1919.]

On Wednesday the Mark IV Female Tank, presented by the War Office to the city of Winchester in recognition of its war work, was formally handed over to the Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall with appropriate military pageantry. The ceremony was excellently arranged and stage managed. Thanks to the kindly thought of the Mayor, the children of the elementary schools were afforded exceptionally good facilities for witnessing the ceremony. Under the care of their teachers they were posted in front of the spectators in the Broadway, and the opportunity of an impressive object lesson on Treaty Day was fully taken advantage of.

First, as to the Tank. It may not be generally known that the difference between a female and male Tank is that the former carries only Hotchkiss and Lewis guns, as against the six-pounders and Vickers' guns with which the male Tank is armed, and that Tanks usually work in pairs. Winchester's Tank, which was the property of the Tank Cadet Battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Leggett, D.S.O., Worcestershire Regt., attached Tank Corps, has been stationed at Hazeley Camp. She was handed over in her war paint with her official number, "223," in huge figures on either side. She left the camp at 1.30 on Tuesday afternoon, and walked across the downs to Winchester, having quite a sporting time in negotiating the ancient sunken roads by the side of the Portsmouth main road, standing on her nose in the hollows and feeling her way up the steep sides, and then making good speed on the modern macadam to Bar End, where she was stationed at 3.30 p.m. for the night in the G.W. goods yard. At 11 o'clock on Wednesday her crew (Sergt. Weatherall, R.-S.-M. Noble, M.C., C.-S.-M. Warren, Sergt.-Bugler Munn, and Ptes. Hargreaves and Leadbetter) again took the road, and she proceeded by way of Bar End and Cheesehill-street to St. Peter's Church, the operations being directed by Capt. Bouverie, 5th Dragoon Guards, attached Tank Corps. Here she awaited a very smart escort of 40 men, 4 sergeants, and 1 warrant officer, under 2nd Lieut. Paterson, provided by the Royal Newfoundland Regt. from Hazeley Camp. The procession formed at 11.55 consisted of the band of the 2nd Batt. the Hampshire Regt., the R.N.F.D. escort with fixed bayonets, and six officers and 300 men from the Repatriation Camp, the latter being under the command of Major de L. Long, D.S.O. The official orders provided that these detachments should be representative of all countries as far as possible, and there were represented: Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and other dependencies, as well as America. The last contingent was composed of early volunteers of American citizens who came over and joined the British Army. Another interesting contingent was a composite platoon in which were representatives of almost all arms of the British Army and of a score of County regiments.

The official time-table was well kept. Punctually at 11.55 the column, headed by Lieut.-Colonel Leggett, D.S.O., Capt Bouverie and Lieut. and Quarter Master Brown, of the Tank Corps, moved, and at noon arrived at the Guildhall. Here the Mayor (Alderman Edmeades), the Ex-Mayor (Councillor Sealey), Alderman Carter, Councillors Easther, Hayward, Mathews, Clifton and Sillence, with the Town Clerk, in their official robes and with mace bearers and regalia, were in waiting on the Guildhall steps. Amongst the distinguished officers and visitors present were: Col. Brake, Area Commander; Col. Oppenheim and Major Proctor, Repatriation Records; Lieut.-Colonel Westmorland, Hampshire Regt., Major T. H. Davison, R.F.A. (representing the High Commissioner of South Africa), Major Wren, Australian Field Artillery (representing the High Commissioner of Australia), Capt. Scoullar, (representing the High Commissioner of New Zealand), Lieut. C. J. Archer, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles (representing Canada), Lieut. T. R. Kane, American Air Service (American Liaison Officer attached Repatriation Camp), the Rev. Walter Naish (formerly commanding

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2/4th Hampshire Regt.), Lieut.-Col. W. P. Standish, and other representative British officers, besides leading Winchester citizens. The Tank was halted exactly opposite the Mayor, turned about on its own ground with precision which would have satisfied even the most critical R.-S.-M., and came to rest for the presentation ceremony. The crew emerged through the trap doors showing evidence of their warm work within. The escort formed line in front of the Tank, with the band on the right, and the column closed up and faced the Guildhall for the speech-making.

COL. LEGGETT'S SPEECH.

Col. Leggett, speaking from the top of the Tank, and addressing the Mayor and Corporation, said he had been detailed to hand over to their safe keeping that Tank, and though he was a very junior, and therefore felt a very unworthy, representative of H.M. Army to be entrusted with such a mission, on the other hand, he felt very proud at the honour which was being done him in performing that little ceremony. For one reason the Tank belonged to the Tank Corps Cadet Battalion which he had the honour of commanding since they came to Winchester; and secondly because the Mayor and his colleagues were personal friends of theirs, for whom they had very great respect; and thirdly, because it gave him the opportunity of thanking the Mayor and the citizens of Winchester for the great kindness and hospitality extended to them during their stay in the City. Tanks were being distributed to various centres in England, Scotland and Wales, and being a large and heavy and unwieldy object with no great personal beauty about it, the gift had not always been welcomed with acclamation. (Laughter.) But he would remind them that ugliness sometimes had its beauty, and though at first sight owing to its unwieldy bulk and clumsy gait they might think the Tank was ugly, on closer inspection they began to find out its good points. If only because the Boche always found the Tank a very terrifying object from which he invariably bolted (and he did not blame him)—(laughter)—never staying to admire its graceful curves and lines, they ought to love it. (Applause.) The soldiers who looked after it, who fed it, who attended to all its many requirements, they might be sure that after an action they called it their beauty, for it never failed to do what was asked of it. (Applause.) He could not tell them there all that the Tanks had done, but he might say that they played a great part, if not the greatest part, in finishing or helping to finish the war. (Applause.) If it had not been for the Tank the war might have been going on now. It was a well-known and fundamental fact that, put one man against another, the one who was most heavily armed, had the greatest mobility, and was the most impervious to being hurt, would always win. Armour, mobility, and power to hit were the deciding factors of any fight. (Applause.) These were the very things that new invention, the Tank, brought out. They produced the power to hit, the invulnerability and the mobility required. By finishing the war when it did, the Tank saved thousands and thousands of lives; by its aid and assistance in battle it saved thousands of lives, and, let them remember, this was entirely an invention of British genius. (Applause.) One well-known General had told him that before the Tanks came and helped, his Division would lose thousands in battle; with the help of the Tanks his losses would amount to only as many hundreds. (Applause.) Ask the New Zealanders, the Australians, or any of their fighting forces what they thought of the Tanks; why, they would not go into action without them. (Applause.) He only hoped those who did not approve of the Tank would remember that it was an invention solely due to British genius—(applause)—and that therefore it ought to be an object of great interest not only to them now, but to their children and their children's children. (Applause.) Col. Leggett proceeded to give extracts showing what the Boche thought of the Tanks. Ludendorf said that the utmost attention must be paid to combating Tanks. They must, he wrote, reckon with more strongly armoured, smaller, and more mobile Tanks which were most dangerous. The Minister of War in the German Reichstag made the statement that the attack on August 8th between the Avre and the Ancre was not unexpected by their leaders. When, nevertheless, the English succeeded in achieving a great success, the reasons were to be sought in the massed employment of Tanks and surprise under the protection of fog. The American Armies, he said, should not terrify them. They would also settle with them. More

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momentous for them was the question of Tanks. Col. Leggett also quoted a German communiqué which stated that the real reason for the Allies' successes was the massed use of Tanks, which, of all arms, was the most suitable for obtaining a break-through and formed also the best means of exploiting a success. Continuing, the speaker quoted letters of appreciation of the work of the Tanks, from Major-General G. Lipsett, commanding 3rd Canadian Division; Major-Gen. Deverall, commanding 3rd Division; and Major-Gen. F. Ashley Cubitt, commanding 38th (Welsh) Division. The reading of a telegram from the General Commanding the French Armies acknowledging the effective assistance given to a French Division, and saying of a Tank Battalion that "by their courage, energy, cohesion and military training they had won the enthusiastic admiration of their French comrades" was heartily received, as also the tribute of a General Officer commanding a French Division. These, said Col. Leggett, were only some of many thousands of such tributes. In concluding an impressive speech, Col. Leggett reminded those who might not happen to approve of the Tank that it was a female, and therefore especially deserving of their consideration and affection. Lastly, if for no other reasons than those he had mentioned, the city ought to be proud to have an object so interesting, and more especially as, ever since the beginning of the war, Winchester had been a large military centre. Many Divisions had trained here prior to going out to France. They had had the largest American Rest Camp in the country there; they had even now got all their splendid brethren from overseas waiting to go back to their homes, and who had done them the honour of providing an escort for the Tank, namely, the Royal Newfoundland Regt. They had also representatives of other British Dominions there, and they had also had troops of the Allies at Winchester. To all and sundry the Mayor and citizens of Winchester had extended the utmost hospitality, and as one of their guests he would like to express to the Mayor personally and to the city how much they appreciated the warm-hearted manner in which the city had received them all. He wished especially to thank the Mayor, who had done so much during the last four and a half years to encourage and perpetuate the good feeling which undoubtedly existed between the civil and military population. (Applause.) He therefore begged to present the Tank to the care and safe-keeping of the ancient and royal city of Winchester. (Applause.)

THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

The Mayor, who was received with hearty applause, said it was a matter of much gratification to him that he should be permitted, on behalf of the City, to accept the Tank for safe custody. If possible, its value had been enhanced by the very generous tribute that Col. Leggett had paid to the work which the citizens had done for the soldiers who had been amongst them. (Applause.) He could honestly say for every citizen of Winchester that they had welcomed every opportunity that had occurred of doing something, as lay in their power, to assist in making the stay of the men in their midst pleasant. They had not been able to do so much as they would have liked to have done, but the accommodation and the powers of a small City like Winchester were very limited. Winchester was very grateful to Col. Leggett for the most interesting address he had given them and for the extracts he had read, showing the value which had been placed upon Tanks by British and Allied officers, and the dread of the Tanks which had been shown by the Germans. (Applause.) They would treasure that Tank in the City of Winchester. It might truthfully be said that the Tank was not beautiful, but he thought Col. Leggett had proved that "handsome is as handsome does" —(applause)—and that Tank, among others, had done handsomely, and to that extent might be admired even though its lines might not be particularly graceful. (Applause.) If he might venture to prophesy, he believed that those boys and girls present would in 50 years' time look upon the Tank as one of the most treasured possessions of the city of Winchester. (Applause.) They had never lost their sentimental feeling for the old Russian gun at the bottom of the town taken in the Crimean war and presented to the city, and he felt certain they would value even more highly that memento of this much more important war which had been given to them, he was gratified to think, for the services said to have been rendered by the city. (Applause.) The Tank would be very much appreciated, and would grow in value as time went on. If he might

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say one more word it would be about the presence that morning of the escort to the Tank. (Applause.) They were very grateful indeed to see all those men from overseas who had done them the honour of coming to assist in the ceremony of presenting the Tank to Winchester. (Applause.) It had been his privilege on Saturday in London to witness the march of the Colonial troops through the City, and it was inspiring not only to see the enthusiasm with which they were received, but also to see the magnificent way in which they marched, and the evidence that they were not downhearted by any means, although, like those present, many of them were longing to get back to their own country. So far as those present were concerned, he hoped their delay in Winchester might not be long and irksome to them, or make their life more burdensome than was inevitable. (Applause.) The city was very grateful to them all. (Applause.) In conclusion, he said they were also grateful to the Government for presenting the Tank and especially so as they had deputed Col. Leggett, a very good friend of the city of Winchester, to present it to them. (Applause.) If Colonel Leggett would allow them, the Mayor and Corporation would be very glad to join the procession to take the Tank to its resting place, and to see it put where they hoped it might rest for hundreds of years. (Applause.)

The procession then formed in different order, the troops from the Repatriation Camp following the band. Then came the Mayor and Corporation, the Town Clerk and Chief Constable; and finally the Tank and escort. In the Recreation Ground approach the Repatriation Camp troops divided right and left of the road, and the civic procession, escort, and Tank passed into the Recreation Ground. Here again, in the limited space available, children occupied the front place. The task of manœuvring the Tank in the confined area between the gates and the prepared concrete base was not easy owing to the soft nature of the ground, but in a very few minutes her 28 tons bulk had been coaxed into position by backing and sidling, and then a short forward run. Finally, her engines were shut off, and she rested, pointing up stream, where she will be a much-debated object of interest probably for many generations.

The closing "act" of the ceremonial was brief, but interesting.

Colonel Leggett announced that in the Army it was the custom to demand a receipt for everything handed over, and, he added, addressing the Mayor, "if you will kindly give me a receipt for the Tank I shall be much obliged."

His Worship intimated that he had anticipated some acknowledgment would be required, and handed to the Quartermaster an official receipt, which had been already prepared.

All stood at "attention" as the band played the National Anthem, and hearty cheers, led by Councillor Sillence, closed the public proceedings.

The troops returned to the Guildhall precincts, where they were entertained by the Mayor with light refreshments. Alderman Edmeades met with a spontaneous expression of goodwill when he appeared amongst them, and his announcement that he would gladly conduct parties of men round the city, or arrange for conductors, was gladly accepted. The Mayor's health was heartily drunk, and after reciprocal good wishes, many men from far distant parts of the British Empire and from America claimed a hearty handshake before falling in to march back to quarters.

We may safely say there has been no more popular public function connected with the war than Wednesday's ceremonial, and there were many expressions of pleasure from the troops participating that they had had the privilege of doing so. It was a happy, if unexpected coincidence that it should also be "Treaty Day," and we may suggest that in any inscription which may be placed upon the Tank this fact should also be recorded.

Excellent order prevailed throughout, and the work of the civil and military police, if arduous, was pleasant. A word of appreciation must also be said of the exemplary behaviour of the school children, who will long remember what may well be described as the first event of Winchester's peace celebrations.

Alderman Shenton, Councillor Shenton, Councillor Vacher, and Councillor Hooley expressed regret at being unable to attend.

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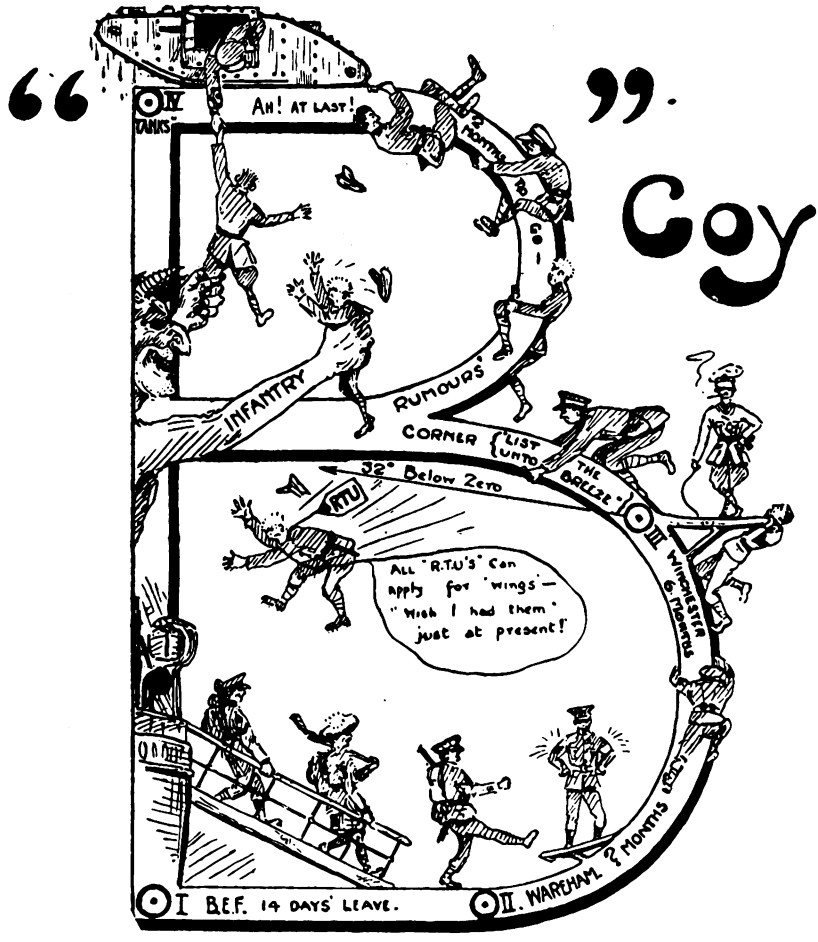
24TH - TANKS - O.C.B.

"Coy's"



FINAL TRAVERSE

WEATHER CONDITIONS — WINDY !
TIME — VERY LITTLE.

HAZELEY DOWN, 1918.

N R Williams

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24th O.C.B. "Tanks." 18th October, 1918.

B's PROGRAMME.

By Kind Permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. A. C. L. LEGGETT, D.S.O.

PART I.

Selection ... ... Battalion Orchestra

One-Act Musical Burlesque:

"Reveille"

Presented by "B" Coy. Operatic, Dramatic, and Musatic Society.

CAST

The Officer	...	Cadet J. L. TOFT
Ord. Sergeant	...	,, J. C. LONG
Tired Sentry	...	,, T. RIDER
Paper Boy	...	,, F. H. LINFORTH
A Visitor	...	,, W. H. LYNAS
Cadet Ord. Officer	...	,, G. W. LYON
R.D.C.	...	,, W. R. WILLISON
The Weary Ones	...	,, W. J. AITKEN ,, W. BANNISTER ,, W. E. JONES ,, LESLIE ,, H. R. WINN

Music by "Uncle" Burgin.

Interval of Ten Minutes.

Orchestral Selection ... Violin Solo ... Cadet W. J. COLLINS

PART II.

An Orderly-Room Trifle:

"The New Sub."

By Cadet J. Farquharson.

Scene ... An Orderly Room. Time ... Morning.

CAST

(In order of their appearance)

The New Sub.	...	Cadet E. THWAITES
C.S.M.	...	,, W. A. SMITH
Corporal	...	,, W. J. AITKEN
McWhistle	...	,, L. H. WATSON
Jones	...	,, G. R. R. STONER
Major	...	,, W. BANNISTER
Brown	...	,, J. MAUNDER
Robinson	...	,, C. F. MORGAN
Escort	...	,, W. E. RATTRAY

God Save the King.

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